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FIVE CENTS A COPY

TWO COUNTRIES EMBARRASSED BY SMUGGLERS

Various Proposals Made to
Eliminate Any Possibility
of Traffic's Resumption

ISLANDS GALLOP IN HABITS AND OUTLOOK

Large Amounts of Merchandise
Imported Duty-Free From
Mother Country

By a Staff Correspondent
ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON, July 5.—Only international action will bring a complete halt to rum-smuggling activities on these two tiny French colonies, and already a movement is on foot, both in Canada and the United States, to cause France to "dry up" its protégés in the New World. Two methods have been proposed to banish liquor from the islands. The first would be joint action by Canada and the United States toward ending the smuggling regime which is now countenanced by the islanders, and the governors sent over from Paris. The second would be the outright ban on the islands by the United States.

On the face of it the French-American Empire the two islands were ceded to France to serve as a base for French fishing boats, which are able to use it without paying any of the fees which a Newfoundland or Canadian ownership would entail. Here the French fisherman finds just such a village at the foot of the high cliff on St. Pierre as they have left behind at home. It is a revelation to Americans to discover the extent of the French civilization kept up here after two centuries. The language is French, of course. The franc, which has fallen in value at home, retains a greater purchasing power in St. Pierre than in Paris. Many of their goods are imported duty free from France. Instead of from the mainland of North America.

Solution of Liquor Problem
It is argued that if the islands were transferred to American nationality, it might be of benefit to all parties concerned. France owes the United States tremendous sums, and even the small price which the barren little islands would be worth might be acceptable. For the United States and Canada the transfer would mean the elimination of an international liquor nuisance right at their back door. If the islands were transferred to the French fishing rights, it can be considered safe for the old country, while the inhabitants would be satisfied if they received some slight compensation for the elimination of their trade in intoxicants—which, it must be remembered, is perfectly legal.

Whatever the action of the United States, the little French colonies are worthy of greater and more intelligent interest than that evoked by their rum smuggling activities. These activities it is said, have been financed chiefly by wets in the United States.

Customs of Islanders French
These islands are windswept outposts of the Old World in the New. Every habit of thought among the people is French. In the morning a little team of dogs, hitched tandem to a small cart, delivers the milk. The small boy understands no English. He wears the same little round hat as his brother in Versailles, Havre or Bordeaux. Significantly enough, the "milk" bottles are all erstwhile liquor bottles. Over the stove are the French titles for butcher and baker, while the islanders retain the family names common in Basque, Breton and Norman provinces at home.

The island was discovered back in

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FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1925

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Dame Lloyd George Refutes Charge American Prohibition Is Failure

Special Correspondence

DAME MARGARET LLOYD GEORGE, wife of the former Prime Minister, addressing a large gathering of women workers at Southsea, Eng., June 29. Southsea, Eng., June 29. Minister, addressing a large gathering of women workers at Southsea, made a spirited defense of prohibition in America, and denied emphatically that there was more drinking there since prohibition had been instituted.

During her American tour, she said, both she and Mr. Lloyd George made elaborate inquiries into the matter and found that the American public, like the victims of unfounded statements on the drink question, British people should refuse to believe that prohibition was anything but highly successful.

The next generation on the other side of the Atlantic was going to be a sober generation, and if Britshers did not look to it they would be left behind in the world.

CHINA AND DEBT PARLEY TOPICS

Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Grew to Confer With President Coolidge at Swampscoot

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary of State, made arrangements today to start for Swampscoot, Mass., to meet Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary, who is en route to the summer White House from St. Paul, Minn.

The under-secretary will be the bearer of state department exchanges which have taken place since Mr. Kellogg left Washington last week for an indefinite vacation stay at his St. Paul home, and will submit them to Mr. Kellogg as a basis for conferences with President Coolidge.

Disease Chinese Situation
There is reason to believe that the two most important subjects to be discussed between Mr. Kellogg and President Coolidge are those regarding the Chinese and debt situations.

A certain amount of relief has arisen abroad toward participation in the proposed conference on the Chinese question. Mr. Kellogg has taken a stand in favor of a discussion between the powers signatory to the nine-power treaty of the Washington conference relating to China and the governments whose representatives approved a resolution threatening extraterritorial rights in the Far East.

Reports from the Chinese city indicated severe fighting is in progress in the outskirts between factions under the leadership of opposing members of the new Government, which has split on the division of posts.

Great quantities of food is arriving for the strikers.

Need for Conference Soon
It is the secretary's belief that a conference should be held as soon as possible to keep faith with China in carrying into effect the promises stipulated by the resolution and to call upon the various governments to give assistance toward the attainment by the Chinese Government of its desire to reform its judicial system and to obtain freedom from worry over troublesome special privileges enjoyed by foreigners in China.

Re-establishment of extraterritorial rights in China, it is believed here, would go far toward the elimination of friction between foreigners and Chinese, a principal cause for recent riots in Shanghai, Canton, Peiping and other Chinese centers.

Opposition to participation in a conference dealing with extraterritoriality has been found on the part of several governments to be based on the belief that the Peking Government, admittedly weak and incapable of enforcing law and order, is unprepared to assume responsibilities which would be necessary in the event limitations upon its political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom are imposed.

Ratification by the Chinese Parliament of the Washington Conference treaties, which was accomplished today, while not relating directly with the extraterritorial issue, would have an influence on clearing away preliminary obstacles to a final agreement.

**GRAPHIC ARTS MEN
SEEK NEW LETTERS**

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 10—Designing of a new style of lettering for engraving work every year, or every other year thus offering to the public something new, artistically correct and desirable, was one of the proposals made to the fifteenth annual convention of the Engravographia. The subject was brought up by Peter T. Hoenen of Buffalo, in connection with the working wage of \$250 a month to Will B. Hunt of Boston for submitting the best alphabet design. Twenty-three members of the association competed in the contest.

If a world-famous jeweler brought out a new-style alphabet, engravers would follow his pace at once, Mr. Hoenen declared.

**MR. ROCKEFELLER
DEEDS ESTATE TO SON**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 10 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller, today died to his son, John D. Rockefeller Jr., his Pocantico Hills estate at Tarrytown, his home for many years, and valued at \$1,733,500. The deed was filed with the Westchester County registrar.

County officials said that the deeding of the estate to his son by Mr. Rockefeller would exempt it from heavy inheritance taxes which would be assessed if the property were inherited. The officials said such taxes would have reached several hundred thousands of dollars.

FRANCE VOTES SUM TO PURSUE RIFF CAMPAIGN

Total of 183,000,000 Francs
Approved by Chamber—
Peace Sentiment Strong

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 10—With the Socialists abstaining, credits for the prosecution of the war with the Rifians, amounting to 183,000,000 francs, were, after a day and night discussion, voted by the Chamber of Deputies to 29. The Chamber, after the parliamentary speech of Paul Painlevé on the Moroccan question, but they should not be taken as indicating the entire satisfaction of large sections of the Chamber and of the country, where it is felt that peace conditions should be publicly stated and every effort made to bring Abd-el-Krim to reason before reorganizing the campaign more vigorously.

Many critics think it possible that the Moroccan war may last a long time, and cite the case of the Boer war. Red Cross Call for Evacuation

The Communists, in violent language, denounce the whole proceedings, calling simply for evacuation. The Socialists take up a somewhat ambiguous attitude, but while not denying the possibility of subsequent action, they want peace first to be offered. There exist in other branches, but the French flag is now involved and patriotic feelings are aroused.

Even though the hostilities are extended and General Naulin calls for larger armies it is regarded of vital importance to drive back the Rifians. For otherwise the whole French territory in Morocco would be imperiled and friendly tribes would be encouraged to revolt.

The discussion, which was confined, lasted till the early hours of the morning. M. Painlevé eloquently urged the necessity for granting credits. He denied rumors of the fall of Taza and generally rebuked the pessimism which expresses itself in alarming reports.

Hop in Negotiations

He showed that France never attacked the Rifians. In moving up troops, which was criticized as provocative, France was merely taking a precaution similar to that of a householder closing the door in the face of a suspicious person. It was foolish for a robber who broke in a door to declare: "It's your fault. If you hadn't shut it, I wouldn't have broken it down."

The Premier held out hope that the Franco-Spanish negotiations, which were successful, would result in conveying to Abd-el-Krim terms of peace. Either Abd-el-Krim will accept them as presenting a just basis for negotiations, or he will reject them if he accepts the conditions, which he will learn officially, it will be easy for him to get in touch. If the contrary is the case, the blame will fall on him.

Incidentally, Marshal Lyautey, who has been idolized, is severely criticized in some quarters, which urge the Government to recall him. It is asserted that France and Spain are prepared to recognize the Riff's political and economic independence under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

CHINESE RAISE THE PROBLEM OF EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS

Wholly New Situation Has Arisen With Regard to the Question Since the World War—Country Not Ready for Concession of all Demands

This is the third and last of a series of articles on China written by a student of affairs in the Far East. The articles shed much light on a situation that is causing serious concern not only to the countries washed by the Pacific but also to the European powers.

That the Washington Conference ushered in a new era in the relations between the Western Powers and China has been made apparent in the present disturbances. In chronicling the achievements of the Washington Conference has been, perhaps, an over-emphasis upon the disarmament aspects of the agreements which came out of it and an under-emphasis upon the good will which was created and which constitutes with little question, the most important contribution of that conference to world peace. There is no need here to relate how the relations between the United States and Japan were bettered around the conference tables at Washington. For this delay the powers were most severely criticized by many Chinese, particularly some of the agitators in the present movement. Two facts must be kept in view, however, in this connection. In the first place, the postponement of consideration of extraterritoriality by an international commission was first proposed by Chinese officials themselves, who insisted that with the Government in such disorganization, it was futile to discuss the abandonment of extraterritoriality. In the meantime, however, the delay of France in ratifying postponed the further carrying out of the terms of the pledges made to China at Washington. For this delay the powers were most severely criticized by many Chinese, particularly some of the agitators in the present movement. Two facts must be kept in view, however, in this connection.

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STATES SEEKING TAX RULE PACT

Massachusetts Commissioner Outlines Benefits of Unity in Estate Practice

Annoyance and expense, as well as great delay in the settling of estates, will be avoided in the future in Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania if efforts now being made by taxation officials of these states are successful. Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, represented Massachusetts at the conference held yesterday in New York City.

Mr. Long feels quite encouraged as the result of the meeting, and expressed these views to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The conference was for the purpose of establishing uniformity in the administration of the reciprocal inheritance tax laws passed by these states, the object being to so arrange the handling of non-resident decedent estates to permit of ready transfer of securities and thus relieve annoyance and expense to those called upon to settle estates of those who held property in states other than that of domicile."

"Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts in their legislative sessions of 1925 passed statutes authorizing freedom from inheritance taxes in their states of residents of states that did not tax the resident of the states waiving the tax. The object of this movement was to encourage and eventually establish uniformity in the taxing of non-resident decedents."

If the object of the Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts officials is reached, one of the greatest strides in recent times to avoid annoyance in the settling of estates will be accomplished. Massachusetts is recognizing the almost unbearable situation which has arisen in relation to the settling of estates and are doing their part as an example to the other states to straighten out what is described by some as a "muddle."

The conference resulted in an

agreement between Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts to treat the residents of these states having property in the state other than that of domicile, with every degree of courtesy and with promptness and dispatch as to the granting of waivers and like documents for the purpose of settling the estate."

SUMMER CONCERT LIST ANNOUNCED

Band Will Play at Nantasket Tomorrow Night

The Metropolitan District Commission has given out the following schedule of band concerts for the summer season:

- Revere Beach Reservation, from 3 to 5 p.m. on July 12, 19, 22, 26 and 29; Aug. 5, 9, 12, 16, 23, 26, and 30, and Sept. 7.

Nantasket Beach, from 3 to 5 p.m. on July 12, 19, 22, 26, 30; Aug. 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 27, 29, 30, and Sept. 7.

Nahant Beach, from 4 to 6 p.m. on July 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 5, 9, 16, 23, 30, and Sept. 7. On Aug. 5 the concert will be from 7 to 9 p.m.

Charles River Road, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. July 15, 29, and Aug. 12.

Speedway, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., July 27 and Aug. 24.

Riverside Recreation Grounds, 3:30 to 5:30 p.m., July 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16 and 23.

Quincy Shore Reservation, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., Aug. 8, 13 and 22.

Fellsmead Park, 4 to 6 p.m., July 19, 26 and Aug. 2.

Broadway Park, from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., July 14, 21 and 28 and Aug. 4 and 11.

Elli Pond Park, 4 to 6 p.m., Aug. 2, Mystic Valley Parkway, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., July 31.

Wakefield, 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., July 29, Aug. 5, 12 and 26.

Woburn Parkway, 3 to 5 p.m., July 26 and Aug. 23.

WINSLOW SOCIETY TO MEET

MARSHFIELD, Mass., July 10 (Special)—The Winslow House Association organized for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase and preservation of the historic structure, will hold its first annual meeting on Saturday evening in the chapel on the Village Green. The house is now rented from private owners by the association and it intended ultimately to use it for a museum of historic relics of the town.

World News in Brief

Mitchell Field, N. Y. (P)—Alarming news from China during the last two years have shown a distance equal to four round trips to the moon, a statement issued by Major W. N. Hensley, Commander of the post, shows aviators have made 31,363 flights, attaining an average rate of 1,000 miles per hour, during 182,777 flying hours, with a total distance of 1,827,761 miles.

Reading, Pa. (P)—Documents just discovered here show that the Reading school district, 75 years ago, permitted the cutting of 500 acres of land in Lycoming County, which the old Reading Academy decided to it in 1850, to pass from its possession almost unnoticed. Because of alleged failure to pay, the land was seized and was leased and yielded thousand of dollars worth of pine timber. Coal also has been found on the land. The report said "the title is too securely vested in the present owners after this long period of neglect to offer any hope of sufficient recovery even if the value of the property would warrant the payment of the necessary expense to regain possession of it."

New York (P)—Innernay Island, near Penicula, Fiji, and once a pirates' stronghold, has been purchased by five prominent New Yorkers, each of whom intends to build a winter home there. The island contains 400 acres of virgin forest, and a number of trails of two railroads under the city, were discussed at a conference of the New York Suburban Transit Commission.

Washington (P)—Arthur Bliss Lane, most detailed to the office of the Under-Secretary of State, has been transferred to the Embassy in Mexico City as First Secretary. He will probably arrive there in the early fall.

New York (P)—Resignation of Mrs. Sigmund, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was demanded by approximately 20,000 members of three suspended locals at a protest mass meeting at the Yankee Stadium. The demand for the dissolution of a union trial in which 77 members of the executive boards of locals 2, 9 and 22 were charged with Communism. While outcome of the trial has not been announced, the defendants a week ago said their conviction was inevitable.

London (P)—Under the caption: "A Strange Request," the Daily Telegraph today says that Great Britain will decline to accept from the United States an appointment as a customs attaché, one of whose duties would be to investigate the prices asked of American buyers by British exporters, claiming the right to inspect the books of the British firms concerned.

To Prospective

Textile Importers

We are prepared to export French and English goods whose quality, color and design have been carefully selected to meet the demands of feminine modes of the day.

BENNETT, GAUCHERAND & BEAU
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Reliable House for Gowns, Coats and Evening Wraps, etc.

All kinds of Fur Garments

WEEKS
156 Boulevard Haussmann
PARIS, FRANCE

When in Paris

Do not fail to visit

AMY LINKER
7 Rue Amher
Famous for Ladies' Tailored Garments

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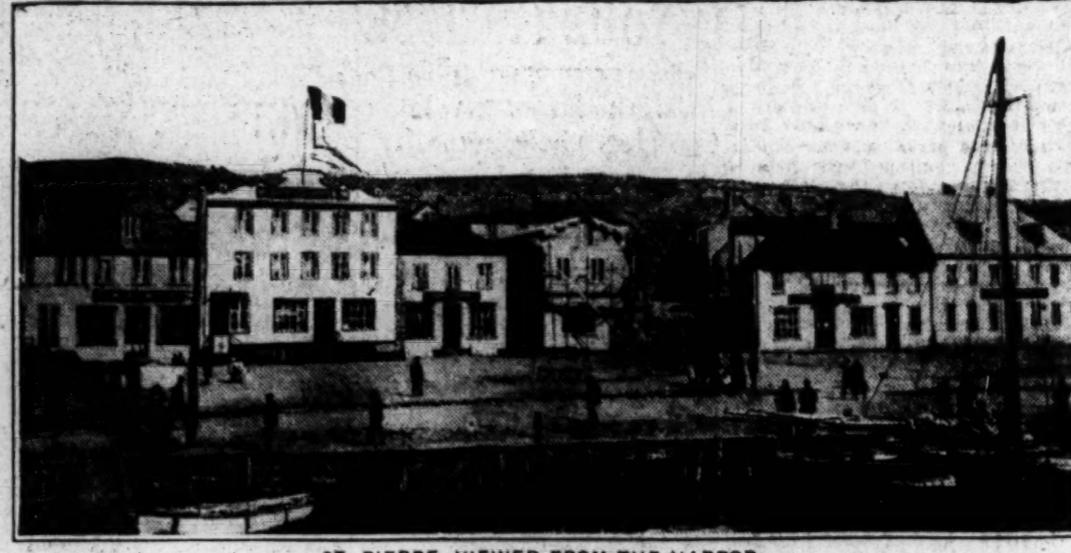
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A Small Port That Holds Prominent Place in News of the Day



ST. PIERRE, VIEWED FROM THE HARBOR

The aspect of the town, while not imposing, is quaint. The French tricolor may be discerned flying above a hotel, and the names and environment all indicate the same nationality.

STATES UNITE FOR PUBLICITY

Maine and New Hampshire Join Forces to Call Tourists

(Continued from Page 1)

the sixteenth century, was restored finally to France by England in 1814 and now has a population of 3900. The houses have a French aspect. The French crews from the fishing boats in port clump past in wooden sabots. In every respect these foggy northern isles are Gallic, and in many respects charmingly so. The representatives of the two states devoted the evening to a discussion of ways and means to enlarge their publicity campaigns.

Harry F. Coe, executive secretary of the Maine public relations board, both emphasized the point that Maine and New Hampshire are not competitors in the field of summer resort business, but that New England as a whole has interests of this kind in common and is in competition with Florida, California and other states that advertise for tourist trade.

To illustrate the extent of the automobile tourist traffic, Mr. Coe said a count had been made of automobiles passing over the interstate bridge at Portsmouth between New Hampshire and Maine and it was found that in four months 312,000 passenger cars had crossed the bridge.

It is no secret that one important official of the islands hopes to bolster up its declining prosperity by establishing new "inducements" for a certain kind of American tourists to visit the place, including a gambling resort at a neighboring beach, like another Monte Carlo.

In such circumstances, it seems

that the United States and Canada can put a final end to the nuisance only by diplomatic action. It is probable that the islands, with their few industries, would not be worth more than a few million dollars, exclusive of the fishing privileges which France now enjoys. It is indicated that they would come cheaper than did the Virgin Islands, recently bought by the United States for this four months' period.

The civic association elected a governing board for the next year, consisting of Gov. John G. Winant, Charles W. Tobey, president of the Senate; George E. Wood, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture; Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College; Allen Hills; Raymond B. Stevens, former congressman; Dr. John M. Gould; Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the University of New Hampshire; John R. McLane; Huntley N. Spaulding, president of the state Board of Education; Clarence E. Carr, and Robert P. Bass, former Governor.

SENATOR ACTS AS GOVERNOR

CONCORD, N. H., July 10 (Special)—Charles W. Tobey, President of the Senate, became acting governor of New Hampshire today and will continue in that capacity until John G. Winant, Governor, returns from a six-weeks' visit in Europe, where he has gone to study the workings of the League of Nations.

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TWO COUNTRIES EMBARRASSED BY SMUGGLERS

Federal Conciliators Intervene to Avert Strike in Boston Building Trades

(Continued from Page 1)

knowledge of dissenting members in the Employers' Association. If any such existed, he said that they would be promptly disciplined.

Charles G. Wood, chairman of the Federal Board of Conciliators, summed up the case by declaring that it was the aim of his board to protect the letter and intent of any pact or trade agreement which might exist.

The conciliators, Charles G. Brown, of Massachusetts; William C. Lillier, of Pennsylvania; and Richard A. Brown, of New Hampshire, may desire a continuation of the hearing. At the end of the discussion, they will take the matter under advisement and will present a report which it is expected will largely influence both the Council of Employees which passed a strike vote last week, and the Employers' Association.

EASTERN FARMERS' EXCHANGE THRIVES

Total Sales Over 3,000,000 in Six Months' Period

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 10 (Special)—That the farmers of New England have confidence in the soundness of the co-operative scheme underlying the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is reflected in the reports of the exchange for the first half of this year. Total sales amounted to \$3,095,730.04 for the period, exceeding by more than \$132,000 the sales in the same period last year. Particular emphasis is laid on this growth when it is considered that these sales have been made by eastern states representatives without the assistance of specialized salesmen, who were used in the 1924 campaign for feed contracts.

John D. Zink, general manager of the exchange, said that the increase in the seed business transacted through the organization in the last six months is more than 75 per cent, and indicates an increasing use by the 15,000 farmer members of the diversified facilities for co-operative purchasing provided by the exchange. In tonnage of feed and fertilizer, the sales over the six-month period total 58,764 tons as compared with 54,214 tons for the same period in 1924.

It is estimated that at least 75 per cent of the feed and fertilizer bought cash in New England Farmers' Exchange now passes through the office of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, and in some sections local agents have practically 100 per cent of the local business now under contract.

Through the Eastern States Co-operative Milling Corporation, now operating the Buffalo Mill, the exchange is enabled to control to a closer degree than before the quality of ingredients used in its feeds, and has already shown a reduction in milling costs through operating its own milling plant.

Johnson Opens Debate

Mr. Johnson opened the debate, and repeated the views of the Building Trades Council, which argued that the wages and working conditions of unskilled laborers in its organization be reviewed before an arbitration board to determine whether an increase is justified. He contended that all the council desired was arbitration, and asserted that the employers' stand was influencing many workers against the benefits to be derived from the general policy of arbitration.

Colonel Root, on the other hand, in his first speech forcefully stated that "We will not arbitrate before April 1, 1926," and declared that the so-called "peace pact" signed by the workers and the laborers last April provides no change or discussion of change in the route or wage of working conditions.

In reply, Mr. Johnson read a statement from officials of the Employers' Association in which a method of arbitration was discussed, and asserted that certain members of the Employers' Association had already abrogated the pact by granting bonuses and by taking steps to withdraw from the Employers' Association.

Bonuses Are Denied

Colonel Root denied the existence of bonuses, and disclaimed any

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N. E. A. MEETING PLACE DEBATED

Miss McSkimmon to Survey
Philadelphia Conditions
Before Making Choice

Selection of the convention city for the 1926 meeting of the National Education Association, the decision now resting between Philadelphia and Los Angeles, will be deferred until Miss Mary McSkimmon of Brookline, Mass., newly-elected president, has visited Philadelphia and has given further study to the statements submitted by Los Angeles civic and trade organizations.

Miss McSkimmon, who has just returned to her home in Brookline from Indianapolis where the sixty-third annual N. E. A. conclave closed last week, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that she would make the final determination probably in August to confer with those interested in bringing the convention there. She said that she would likewise confer with J. W. Crabtree of Washington, secretary of the association, before making the decision.

It was explained that determination of the place of the annual N. E. A. meetings is usually settled in the convention itself, but that because of the marked divergence of opinion this year between Los Angeles and Philadelphia, the question has been left with the president.

The present status of sentiment has favored Philadelphia, Miss McSkimmon said. "The one factor which has attracted many is likely to be one which would cause greatest inconvenience. Philadelphia will next year observe the sesquicentennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence, and is planning extended festivities throughout the summer. But the problem of accommodations must be given equal consideration since there will be from 5,000 to 10,000 educators in the city during the convention."

Miss McSkimmon pointed out that the executive committee had received official invitations from Los Angeles and assumed that the fullest advantages and co-operation would be extended if the N. E. A. should select their city. Final choice will now rest with the new president who will be made only after determination of conditions most favorable to a satisfactory convention site.

ENGINEERS' LICENSE LAWS RECOMMENDED

WORCESTER, Mass., July 10 (Special)—Protection of the public and efficiency in the generation and transmission of steam power would be promoted by the enactment of engineers' license laws, according to speakers at the opening session of the New England states convention of the National Association of Sta-

ffers.

Mr. McMorrow's June collections for poll taxes, getting a ratio of 80.534 per cent for the year 1920, the first of the four years when the soldiers and sailors' bonus added \$3 to each poll tax. For many years Boston's tax collectors did not get much more than 32 to 35 per cent of the poll taxes.

Mr. McMorrow's June collections for poll taxes amounts to \$97,162 while \$47,681 of the 1924 poll taxes was collected. In July \$117,826 of the 1924 poll taxes was collected and the collector is making an intensive drive and preparing to work even harder to get in as much of the money citizens owe the city and government as is possible for his force to secure.

Reading Lists Being Prepared as Guide to Courses of Study

Various Organizations Are Compiling Catalogues in Order to Provide Specific Study—Libraries Report Demand for Lists

Demand for reading and study lists of books have become so numerous this summer as to make the preparation of such lists one of the important features of library service. Miss E. Kathleen Jones, general librarian of the division of public libraries of the Massachusetts Department of Education, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The American Institute of Sacred Literature has prepared 15 reading courses in the field of religion; the Workers' Education Bureau of America has published an outline of the labor movement in America and another on the social and political history of the United States; the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has issued a reading list for homemakers on such subjects as house planning, rugs, dress and dressmaking, needlework, budgeting, the League of American Women, the Insurance Institute of America, the American Institute of Accountants, the American Institute of Actuaries, and similar organizations have published one or more reading lists, each of which are expected to be of value in their particular lines.

Amherst College issues a series of leaflets on general subjects. Through a plan of directed reading for its alumnae, Smith College offers 12 courses on limited subjects. The Bureau of Education of the United States conducts courses of reading in 29 subjects.

Subjects of General Interest

The American Library Association has five series of general interest, on journalism, accounting, business, home economics and house planning, and has a new series, "Reading with a Purpose," in preparation. Some courses will be prepared for those with only a grade school education, others for those who have graduated from high school or college. Each is to be a specialist and destined to reach as large an audience as possible. The ideal for the courses is that they shall be made popular and still be fundamentally sound.

They will consist of two parts containing in all about 5,000 words. The first will introduce the subject and

suggest to the reader the interest, pleasure or profit to be found in the books. The second part, or reading course proper, will consist usually of six or eight books, likely to be found in the average library, arranged in the order in which they should be read and described in such a way as best to help the reader to understand and enjoy them. The introduction will be useful to the reader as an aid in clarifying his thought, in orienting himself in a subject, and in arriving at a decision concerning any particular topic or subtopic he may wish to emphasize in his reading.

Courses in Preparation

The first course, on biology, has already appeared. The next 10 or 12 are to appear in the next few months. They are on English literature, the pivotal figures of history, economics, general survey, appreciation of music, sociology and social problems, the physical sciences, conflicting ideas in American Government and philosophy, each prepared by a specialist in the subject. Dallas Lore Sharp, professor of English at Boston University, is preparing one on American books.

Reading courses should assist the reader in securing some of the benefits of system and organization which characterize successful class instruction. The American Library Association points out. They are guides for those who wish to gain practical study of such subjects as accountancy, business English, history, economics, the drama or poetry.

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CITY LAUNCHES TAX CAMPAIGN

Collector McMorrow Determined to Collect All Poll Levies; Warns Evaders

William M. McMorrow, Boston city tax collector, is preparing to make an intensive drive for all taxes due the city, especially the poll and personal taxes. The poll and personal taxes are always the hardest to collect in a city the size of Boston, due in some measure to the shifting of residents from one location to another and to the fact that collection of such taxes has been held by many collectors not to warrant the time and the expense involved in obtaining the \$2 taxes due the city from the 250,000 or more persons against whom the tax has been assessed.

This year, the Collector has a warrant from the assessors to collect \$14,551 for which he is responsible as collector of taxes.

Mr. McMorrow has made a record as a collector when all three grades of taxes—real estate, personal property and poll taxes—are considered but he is not content with that fact and proposes this year to make, if possible, a record collection of poll taxes. So far for 1925 he has made what promises a record for poll tax collection in that he has obtained to July of this year \$335,658, or 68.702 per cent of the total warrant for poll taxes for last year amounting to \$487,564.

Mr. Deland, collector of taxes when Andrew J. Peters was Mayor, made a high collection of poll taxes, getting a ratio of 80.534 per cent for the year 1920, the first of the four years when the soldiers and sailors' bonus added \$3 to each poll tax. For many years Boston's tax collectors did not get much more than 32 to 35 per cent of the poll taxes.

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**DECREASE OF 4 P. C.
IN POTATO ACREAGE**

New England Crops in Good Condition After Heavy Rains

Montpelier, Vt., July 10 (Special)—Plans for the construction of more than 50 new bridges in Vermont as a part of the state highway improvement program has followed the recent change in the law whereby town may receive from the state one-half the cost of bridges instead of the former one-third subsidy.

Among the larger projects is the construction of a concrete bridge in the town of Bristol and a concrete bridge in Canaan. The State-making plans for the construction, with federal aid, of a concrete arch bridge over the Saxtons River at Bellows Falls and a concrete T-beam bridge over the Lamoille River in Wolcott. The latter will replace the old wooden bridge known as the "two-mile bridge."

New paved highways now under construction or to be finished this season include a 2.16-mile strip of concrete extension beyond Pownal Village of the concrete road laid last year, a mile of concrete road north of the village line in Windsor, and a three-mile strip of bituminous macadam in Guilford.

Completion of this training will not imply a new faculty or new courses of a radically different type from the regular school program but will mean a readjustment of the courses so that Friday afternoons and evenings and Saturday mornings will be filled, according to Dean Wilde. In this way students will be able to carry on about one-half as much college work as those who attend the entire week.

For the convenience of week-end students who may desire to take a less heavy schedule than the school year, classes will be arranged so that they may take advantage of a combination of university study and the cultural values of the large number of lectures, concerts, theaters and operas in Boston during the winter season.

**PRIZES OFFERED FOR
BEST APPEARING LAWN**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 10 (Special)—Residents of Woronoco are competing for a silver cup offered by Horace A. Moses, president of the Strathmore Paper Company, for the best appearing lawn and home surroundings in that town.

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Eliminated in Massachusetts Within Next Two

Years, Superintendent Declares

Mr. Moses is also offering a series of prizes for the greatest improvement in lawns and home surroundings during this season.

Sponsored by Mr. Moses in the hope that through the contest Woronoco Village may become even more beautiful than it already is, and that the average general appearance may be brought up to a high standard. The movement has already attracted wide attention and will be a feature of the Hampden County League's program of general lawn improvement throughout the whole county.

HISTORIC FRIGATE CANNOT BE DOCKED

Repairs to Old Ship Must Be Made While She Is Afloat

Lieut. John A. Lord, U. S. N. S., the naval constructor who has been assigned the task of rebuilding the U. S. Constitution, after a survey has reported to Rear Admiral L. R. de Steiguer, Commandant of the First Naval District, that any attempt to dock the historic ship in her present condition might result in her collapse and make her restoration impossible.

Most of the job of rebuilding "Old Ironsides" must be done while she is afloat, for at the moment that she rests on her keel and on barge blocks in drydock the vertical pressure on the center lines of the badly decayed frigate will cause her decks to buckle, and in all probability fall to pieces.

Christian Endeavor as a means of raising above denominational differences was touched upon by Dr. William Hiram Foulkes of Cleveland. The thousands of young people who have diligently attended all sessions will be taken for several trips today, including one around the Mount Hood Loop, newly opened. Several hundred cars have been chartered for the day.

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PORTLAND, ORE., July 10 (AP)

The United Society of Christian Endeavor went on record, at its biennial convention here, again connected with the modern tendency to isolate youth, convinced that the sins of youth are reproductions of the sins of manhood and womanhood and are in a large part due to failure in the leadership and example of the older generation," the resolution said, in part. The closing session was led by Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the organization and its retiring president. He installed Dr. Daniel A. Poling, his successor.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Genius of Little Cities

WE HAVE seen too clearly in our own days that sure, swift process by which the great towns have stalked from the fastnesses and, holding high their banners of smoke, have set foot on green fields, stormed the hills, methodically invested the farther valleys. Wheat bows the head. Orchards are despoiled. The dispossessed birds waver into diminished solitudes. Shall the day come when from shore to shore the tentacular towns have so seized the land that green grass is cultivated curiously within railings; that where beaver and fox, hare and squirrel once lived, only the gray fox slinks stealthily? Who knows? Perhaps the day of the great towns draws to an end. Perhaps Peace, extracting from a stone more power than a hundred coal-galleries, will obliterate them, to leave room for the essential genius of England, the little cities.

You do not despair. Still hidden in the folds of yellow hills, still slumbering by the side of far estuaries, still quiet behind woods in great lonely flatlands, the little cities live. They are far from smoke and clamors. They are guarded securely by poetry, and bells wrap them with magic. Their tiny towers hover benevolently over the laughter of children. Cows amble through the streets, dogs friendly. The lines of the women, as white as the milk they churn. The eyes of the men are blue and their brows broad as the sky that instructs them in their sowing and reaping.

The little cities of England hark back to no Roman memories. They are not placed on those great roads which run inexorably as a *metropolis*. Their masonry is built not to defy the weather, like an enemy, but to be colored with it, mellowed, like a friend. The little cities have no truck with industrial revolutions. Their low rooms are a shimmer with lamplight, not vacuous with the blank eye of the electric globe. They shall place them in time at all (and shall the over-suns, like the Parthenon, like Provence, they seem to be part of the world's beauty, unconditioned by time) they are of the Gothic mood.

And yet the little cities do not wholly need Gothic stone and cobbled streets to achieve this lovely seduction. For the spirit of the little city has reached kindly hands to me by the gray west waters and the Granopian buttresses. Once in the heart of black town, which had been a "little city long ago, an old memory was evoked in evening, when the sky was calm after many rains, and the glint of the established swallows fitted for a time from factory-gates to roost before it sank once more.

Almost the most sainted to me of my little cities is Wem. I can do worse from the hills thither, the hills where proud Caradoc walks unpeasened. There was mist over the quaint

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WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of the newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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All rights reserved. Application of special dispatches from foreign countries are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is in full Christian Science Publishing Society, and is now on sale. Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly should write to the editor. Next time I have a paper to mail and I find the master agreeable, I'll look in at 'em and see what sort of things he's making of in there. I hear tell of 'em and I was reading about some of 'em in the papers, but I ain't seen none of 'em. So next time I'm passing by, I say, "I'll look in."

"Oh, good-morning, John! You've brought it straight here, have you? Bring it in. Put it on top of that case."

"I said one day to myself as I was coming past this place a many times and I've never once seen the inside of it. Next time I have a paper to mail and I find the master agreeable, I'll look in at 'em and see what sort of things he's making of in there. I hear tell of 'em and I was reading about some of 'em in the papers, but I ain't seen none of 'em. So next time I'm passing by, I say, "I'll look in."

"Oh!" ejaculated David, prying open the lid. "Oh yes! This seems all right. Well, what would you like to see? I haven't got very much here now. Here's some carving on this panel, to go inside a church, you know, what you think of it?"

"I think it's capital," declared John with deliberation. "Capital! You've filled in the space very neat. Proper! Yes! You ain't left much over! Capital!"

"I glad you like it," said David. "Yes, I likes it," returned John. "Now, sir, I've always been of this opinion: I've never seen a man do a thing yet but what I could make a very fair imitation of it—very fair! But I couldn't do anything like this. You're my master, sir. I couldn't do that."

"Thank you," David laughed. "Now, sir," said John, "I wants to

houses, over a dim hulk of stone. "In Wem," I murmured—

"In Wem, in Shropshire, are lapwings' wings,
And misty castles and rootless hills.
There is balm for all your ills,
In Wem, in Shropshire, when blackbird sings."

For Shropshire is an intermediate county, where no things are clearly defined, alive with echoes of gone-by days not decided, where the names of little cities are tiny melanconies. There is an enchantment which haunts me and holds me there still.

"Time is most very still in Wem. The men and women are old and sage;

The little children do not age. There is a spell cast over them."

In Gloucestershire, in Somersetshire, the little cities are set among the slopes of corn. Here beets grow all day about the scarlet clover. Here chaff-chaff chirps and missel-thrush is singularly bad-tempered, and starlings are eloquent of their wrongs. Yet there are times when the air is not yet of the chaffing bird at all. Knifey buzzes just westward with the wind. For the Round Table has not discovered the Grail, and Avalon is far to seek.

I go northward to Scotland where Bendhuil stands at the head of the Dornoch Estuary. I remember how Bendhuil was shaken to her roots to learn that a company of London entertainers intended to amuse Bendhuil from the vantage of a traveling theater. A caravan was erected and a sophisticated young gentleman, assisted by two sophisticated young ladies, proceeded to be mirthful, musical, and languishing. They gave extracts from a performance described as "Chu Chin Chow," the latest revue from the Adelphi Theatre in Shaftesbury Circus. The citizens of the little city made an open-mouthed semicircle. At their center stood the nonagenarian Herod the Fleisher, arched over his staff, absorbing incredulously the so metropolitan wit. When the enter-tainers became semi-tinal the three saffron-haired babies of Jeannie McLeod crowed and chuckled. When they became comical the three babies turned away their faces a alarm. The minister passed along the road with eyes of cleric scorn. The somnolent presided over his children who were taking notes for a composition. Hard by sparks and clangors issued from the smithy. Now and again cowherds disturbed the geometry of the semi-circle with their shaggy northern beasts. A hedgehog, finding the evening advanced, moved rashly from its hedge. The seagulls shrieked windily, and a "cliffing school" fought over a caravanserai in the kitchen and made a noise like a pot of molten gold. The sunsets of Cuern shinched and were like a grape, translucent purple. Over Strath Carron sunset fumed a over alchemical cauldron. The humor of the metropolitans grew thin, slackened. The peace of the mountains and lonely waters came once more into the hearts of the little city. A corncrake spoke from the wild pansies and the tangled vetch. An owl lifted a desultory hoot. The last plover wept and was quiet.

There are many little cities of which I do not know, and do not hope to know, the name. They themselves seem so full of dreams that one cannot pass between them as in a dream, asking nothing, stringing them on the threads of memory as "The Place of Singing Waters," "The City of Jolly Windmills," "The City of Children with Laughing Lips." There is a little city in Yorkshire, somewhere beyond Pocklington, of which I only know I entered it through tall ivied gates of old brick. There is another where two apple-trees grow on the green for the use of all children. There are also little cities wholly of the imagination, whence no fashion can remove the page-boys clad in scarlet who follow the pompous masters of gold, unfeared by the sharp chain of gold. Hence the ladies of the little cities sing catches of madrigals and there are quaint, sweet instruments for singing.

"Good-morning," said David. "Good-morning," said Bone, in "This Old Man."

ask you, as a gentleman knowing how to work, what do you think now of all these 'ere strikes and things that goes on? Now I'll tell you my belief about it. Look how they goes on upsetting of all the traffic in the country. Why, there's hundreds of bright pounds to the bad. I'm telling you my belief, sir, that if everything was properly arranged there ain't no need of such things at all."

"You'll not stop them till you get better conditions," said David.

"Now this is what I'm asking of you, sir: who can you stop 'em? When I was working along with Mr. Parrott now, he says to me one day 'Come in, John!' he says. 'I wants you to sign a paper.' . . . Now I'd been thinking for a long time that I was worth a shilling a week more'n I was getting from him, so I speaks to him deliberately and I tells him, 'You know, sir.' I says, 'never part from a good servant! You're satisfied with me, but I ain't quite satisfied with what I gets from you.' 'Well,' he says (he laughs), 'you know, too,' and I do, 'think you're suppose,' I said in reply. 'I suppose another shilling a week wouldn't harm you?' 'No,' he says. 'I don't suppose it would. You shall have it,' he says. There wasn't no unpleasant words said and we parted in satisfaction. Now, sir, that's how I looks upon it. Everybody was to do the same there wouldn't be any need of these here strikes. Everybody'd be satisfied."

"Now, for example. Gentleman living down my way he have a laurel hedge. Planted very high over the road it is. Heavy-headed like. Grown too high, it's down in the road room, says the roadman. 'Well,' I says, 'if you cuts it back now I'll last a twelvemonth like that. I shouldn't have 'em cutten back fur! A wonderful shelter he be to the garden! No! I shouldn't only cutten back a little. He don't want to be cut hard in, only a trifle. Now,' I says to the roadman, 'if you goes and sees Mr. James and tells him so, there won't be no trouble about that hedge. You can go and get your hook and then take and sweep it all before you as you works down the road.' That's what I said to 'em and that's what he did. Then I goes and tells him at all with the overseer, and Mr. James he give the roadman a trifle."

"I see," said David, who had been all the time unpacking his box. "You think things can be settled like that?"

"I think so, sir," said John. "Any-way, there ain't no harm in trying of it," said Mary. "She's a great hand at worrying. I plague her about it sometimes. She can't help but smile at me. One day now, she was breaking an egg as I was coming into the kitchen and I makes her jump and the egg was on the floor directly. 'Ain't you nothin' else,' she says, 'but scoops it up with a spoon.' 'Well,' I says, 'now it isn't lost nothing by that, it has!' She has a laugh at me, though, over one thing. 'I'll cook the dinner,' I says. 'Well,' she says, 'mind you puts on the potatoes in good time.' And I forgot about them when they was on. By and by Mary says out: 'Ain't you had dinner yet, John?' and hurries and looks at the potatoes. All of a flop they was. I don't hardly like to face Mary, but, however, she did. 'Well,' she says, 'you won't make no cook, I think, and all I says was: 'They was done, wasn't they? when I sees Mary looking in the pot and smiling to herself I lies me out. Going to have a laugh at me, I knows about them taters. Good-morning, sir.' 'Good-morning,'" said David. "—Gertude Bone, in "This Old Man."

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RADIO

Radiating Set Is Called Cause of Fading Signals

Experimenter Traces Varying Signal Strength to "Blooping" Receivers—Illustrates Point

An interesting theory on the cause of fading is advanced in the following paper by D. C. Wilkerson, an active experimenter in the radio field. It is of particular interest since it brings home one more charge against the radiating receiver. While some may disagree with the findings given the point taken seems to have some merit.

In any new art, especially one founded on such an evanescent and intangible basis as radio,—there are always many theories. No theory stands up under repeated explosion.

Most of those widely-accepted theories have some sound basis for their existence. The much-heralded Heaviside Layer theory is on the verge of explosion or complete acceptance, depending upon the success of the Goddard Moon Rocket, which it is believed, will carry an automatic radio transmitter as an integral part of its cargo.

Theoretical considerations are always subject to attack from some quarter or another. That is the ordinary due of a theory. Once a theory is proved it ceases to be a theory and becomes a fact. The following conclusions are submitted in an effort to establish some practical and sound basis for the radio phenomenon known widely as fading.

This manifestation is a peculiar one. It affects the best of receivers, whether actuated by crystal or vacuum tube, or combinations of both. It comes during the most perfect reception as well as when reception conditions and static are exceedingly annoying.

Weather conditions have been theoretically blamed for fading. It has been said that fog banks, and cloud areas were to blame. Unusual natural electromagnetic conditions no doubt could make some interference trouble. The appearances of the Northern Lights, and other natural electrical disturbances have not been out of the question.

The writer has performed the ex-

periment just explained, and the result has been borne out in every detail, by check with instruments, wave-meters, etc.

It has been found that even a very faint "bloop" will be sufficient to cause a marked fading in the signal strength of a distant station. When received "bloop" energy approximates signal strength it is possible for it to fade the set out altogether. Tests last winter with deliberately "blooping" made by the staff of station WTKL at Cleveland disclosed that a "bloop" could interfere with reception from 100 to 200 miles away. This is not hard to believe, when one remembers the remarkable signal transmission records made over thousands of miles with barely little more power of oscillation than that of the UV 201A tube.

On account of lax laws, or no laws at all, we are a nation of "bloopers" collectively. The nation-wide pleasure at the failure of the international broadcasting tests to be properly received last fall has been vented on the "bloopers" and quite naturally. It is to be hoped that we will not see a repetition of the occurrences when, as the zero hour of 11 p.m. approached, the ether was dynamited with a tremendous chorus of cat calls, yodels, shrieks and yell which really beggar description.

Many citizens are the unwitting owners of radiating sets. Many more are the owners of obsolete types of regenerating receivers which were sold them at fancy figures in the palm days, when any batch of assembled wire, mica, glass, celluloid, cardboard and rounded mud went for a radio set. Others have later bought at bargain prices one, two and three-tube marvels which are equally unequalled when it comes to radiating the ether.

The only real solution seems to be to induce every owner of a radiating receiver to either junk it or take measures to halt it again, or to make stringent laws against radiating receivers and those manufacturers who persist in flooding the market with obsolete, trouble-making radiating receiving sets.

No doubt, the light of the sun does have an effect upon the transmission of radio signals. The data derived from the recent eclipse tends to show that there was a decided fading on the low wavelengths, as the light of the sun was cut off.

None of the foregoing in any way tells us why night fading comes. There must be a reason, and it will be ultimately disclosed. The theory that this writer is about to advance is that some fading is caused by radiating receivers. Countless notes and memorandums have been made and verified with the experiences of others. A typical series of notes facts is here stated.

The Westinghouse station KDKA, has been turned on about 175 minutes in a time from the home of the writer. At times the signal strength has suddenly increased. A natural increase of signal strength is to be expected at the end or at the beginning of a selection due to the operator of the broadcasting apparatus adjusting the modulation output to suit the heaviness or lightness of a particular selection.

Fading in the middle of a program or selection, therefore, will be discussed here. After careful check and repeated listening-in, in over 80 per cent of the cases manifestations of fading have been accompanied by either faint or loud "blooping" on the part of some neighboring or distant radiating receiver.

We are told that the propagation of electromagnetic waves is likened to the motion of a wave upon the face of the water. It has a crest and a trough. The median line or average level equally divides them. An interfering wave sets up counter forces, and there will be zones of no vertical motion whatsoever, because of the fact that the vertical-thrusting impulse is equally balanced by a simultaneous downward thrust at that point.

The peaks or crests are called the nodes, and the troughs or lower points, the antinodes. When node and antinode are equal in intensity, the resultant is nil, and there is neither upward nor downward motion.

The distance between the successive crests of the wave, known as their wavelength. Their speed in passing any given point per second, is known as their frequency. Since the unit speed of motion of the electromagnetic impulse is a practically fixed value, 300,000,000 meters per second, we can by knowing the distance between wave crests (their wavelength) simply divide this figure into 300,000,000 and obtain the frequency with which the waves pass a given point. Vice versa, if we know their frequency, we can divide it into 300,000,000 and obtain the wavelength. In radio telephony we use what is known as continuous wave oscillation. In other words, we are able to generate a radio wave which has a constant and continuous propagation at known values.

Now, getting back to our original point. If we wanted to deliberately cause the signal strength to fade, from an external source, how would we do it? The answer is simple. The

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, JULY 11
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
8:30 p.m.—Concert by the orchestra of Prof. Manuel Barba.

CFL, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8:30 p.m.—Concert by Mr. and Mrs. John G. Clark. Studio program; talks on Quebec.

KRO, Ottawa, Ont. (405 Meters)
8:30 p.m.—Tea Corner for boys and girls. Uncle Dick, 7—Concert orchestra. 8—Address and varied musical program.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (375.5 Meters)
7:10 p.m.—Third of series of articles from "The Living Age," by William F. Jacob. 7:25 p.m.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra. William Von Hohenwarter, conductor, from Lewisohn Stadium, New York. 9:30 p.m.—John Fox Jr.'s orchestra, 7—Music.

KXW, New York City (402 Meters)
7:10 to 11 p.m.—Dinner music; Ethel L. Light, pianist; "Humorous Half-Hour"; 11—Music.

WJZ, New York City (405 Meters)
7:10 p.m.—Nathan Albus' concert orchestra. 8—Baseball scores; 8:02—The Night Air Mail. Paul Hendrickson presents from Leopoldo Stadium; William Von Hoogstraten, director. 10:30—Joseph Knecht's orchestra.

KXO, New York City (411 Meters)
5:30 p.m.—Concert by Leonard Hoeningham, baritone; Phillips DeBose, dramatic soprano; Leonard Burkwitz, violinist; George Kammell, pianist; Jack Smith, baritone; George Kammell, tenor; John orchestra; Norma Pearce joint recital; Helen A. Morris, soprano; and Phil H. Warner, pianist. Ethel Golden and her Hotel Minnie Loper.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
7:30 to 10:30 p.m.—Variety program of talks; vocal and instrumental programs.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (439.8 Meters)
6:05 p.m.—Organ recital (request selections). Arthur Scott Brown, organ.

WEAK, New York City (402 Meters)
2 p.m.—"Sunday Hymn Sing" and interdenominational services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. 6:20—Special Music Concerts. 6:45—"Comfort's" Philharmonic Orchestra. Roy Conforti, director. 9—George Kammell, tenor; John orchestra; Joseph Lucas, director. 11—California "Night Hawks." Silver Shirts.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (500 Meters)
6:05 p.m.—Dinner music; Franklin Franklin Concert Orchestra; direction of W. Irving Ornstein. 6:45—"The March of Agriculture," livestock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's bedtime story and radio talk. 8—Concerts; 9—Music.

WMC, New York City (431 Meters)
10 a.m.—Regular Sunday morning service from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOR, New York City (405 Meters)
10 a.m.—Musical program by Harry and His Gang. 8:15—Goldman Band Concert. Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor, from the Hall of Fame, New University Center, New York City.

KWV, Detroit, Mich. (527.5 Meters)
7:30 a.m.—Services by St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral. 9—Worship Hour and dance music; Benjamin Franklin dance orchestra; direction of Howard Lanier.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (399 Meters)
8:45 p.m.—Concert by the Weaving Employees Band, T. J. Dineen, conductor; Uncle Kaybee; St. Clair Entertainers.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (311 Meters)
7:45 to 9:15—Joint with WEAF, New York. 10 a.m.—St. Anthony Band, direct from Washington, D. C.

WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio (439.4 Meters)
8 p.m.—Studio program by Rev. S. E. Grand Rapids Console Speaker factory

It's a fact. For the first time you can buy this beautiful radio console speaker with built-in amplifier and loud speaker direct from the Grand Rapids factory at a saving you cannot afford to overlook.

Send Prepaid \$29.50

Worth the price as a piece of furniture also not excelled for clarity and depth of tone. Equal to \$30.00 type. Excellent for radio, phonograph, and record player. Walnut or mahogany. Guaranteed to satisfy. For further particulars write to Grand Rapids Console Speaker factory, Union Ave. S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

SAVE \$24.00

Grand Rapids Console Speaker direct from factory

It's a fact. For the first time you can buy this beautiful radio console speaker with built-in amplifier and loud speaker direct from the Grand Rapids factory at a saving you cannot afford to overlook.

Send Prepaid \$29.50

Worth the price as a piece of furniture also not excelled for clarity and depth of tone. Equal to \$30.00 type. Excellent for radio, phonograph, and record player. Walnut or mahogany. Guaranteed to satisfy. For further particulars write to Grand Rapids Console Speaker factory, Union Ave. S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1925

HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

PENNSYLVANIA

Aldine Hotel

Chestnut and Nineteenth Streets

PHILADELPHIA

within easy walk of the leading

shops and all railroads.

European Plan

Rooms with running Water from \$2

Rooms with private Bath from \$4

THE Not-Morris HOTEL

Philadelphia's New Hotel

200 Rooms 288 Baths

Arch at 17th St. and the Parkway

Every room outlined equipped with bed

and bath, private writing desk, circulating hot water, bathtub, electric heating, paper free.

Rooms with private Bath from \$4

NEW ENGLAND HOTELS AND RESORTS

MAINE

ON THE MAINE COAST

Newagen Inn

(Where Sea, Cliffs and Spruce Forests Meet)

This is the beautifully located Sea-coast Hotel, on a cape jutting five miles out into the sea, from which Donald MacMillan, the Polar Sea explorer, set sail for his 1925 expedition.

The Inn of the State of Maine Gave MacMillan His Farewells

Beautiful Place—Fine Table—Good Service. (Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths, Ocean Swimming Pool (Tempered Water), New Log Cabin Annex) Golf, Tennis—Fishing—Boating.

NEWAGEN INN, Outer Barrier of Boothbay Harbor

Write for reservation and illustrated booklet

JOSHUA L. BROOKS, Owner, NEWAGEN INN, Newagen, Maine



Sparhawk Hall and Cottages

OGUNQUIT, MAINE

Little advertised but well known from its twenty-five years of giving comfort and pleasure to discriminating patrons. On the basis of the oceanfront and lawns. Finest of sun bathing, golf, tennis, deep sea fishing, music, dancing, an up-to-date swimming pool and a fireproof kitchen makes the house particularly fireproof. Cuisine unequalled. Rates for July. Write for booklet.

N. P. M. JACOBS, Proprietor



The Oceanic and Cottages KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

Beautifully located, commanding sweeping views. Supplied daily with fresh sea food taken directly from the boats. Eggs, milk, and vegetables from adjoining farms. Write for booklet. W. C. MERRILL, Proprietor.

Dirigo House LONG ISLAND, ME.

On Beautiful Casco Bay

Every comfort for the pleasure seeker. Homelike accommodations. Boating, bathing, dancing, other recreations. Churches near.

THE MISSES FERRY Booklet and rates on request.

Bayville Inn

On Beautiful Linthic Bay BAYVILLE, MAINE

A delightful place to spend your vacation. Many sports, golf, tennis, etc. In the midst of beautiful woods. Genuine home cooking. Rates reasonable. Write for booklet.

MOUNT DESERT INN BAR HARBOR, MAINE

Where Mountain Meets the Sea Combines Ocean, Lake, Mountain and Country. Tourists Accommodated Booklet

OCEAN HOUSE YORK BEACH, MAINE

Leading Hotel on State Road, 70 miles from Boston. Ideal for Children. Comfortable and homelike. Through most of Oregon, Fine Bathing, Fishing, Tennis and Golf. Good Roads. Special July Rates. Booklet.

W. C. Simpson, Ownership management

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE Canadian National Railway, comprised of the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific, and National Trans-Continental, and a number of other companies, operates 21,872 miles of line. In 1924, its revenue was \$26,000,000 a decrease of \$17,000,000 from 1923.

Expenses were increased in proportion to the decrease in earnings and the net, in consequence, was only \$17,000,000, or \$3,000,000 less than in 1923. The operating ratio increased from 91.9 to 92.7 per cent. Principal economies effected were in reducing expenses through better timekeeping, through better train loading, it being to the credit of the management that a larger net operating income was not sought by the easy method of deferring dividends when the market price of stocks was low.

Starting comparisons in another manner, the rate from New York to Philadelphia, 92 miles, is \$3.25 and 75 cents for a seat, a total of \$4. Between Southampton and London, the first-class fare is \$4, although the distance is only 60 miles.

The C. M. & St. R.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission had an opportunity to commence its hearings into the failure of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, a volume of data from brokerage houses, self-appointed investigators and amylists of the situation has found its way into the public press.

The Canadian Government, in taking over the several properties, assumed a debt of \$2,000,000,000. The above earnings statement does not reflect the fixed charges on this huge funded debt. In the last year, \$55,000,000 more in interest was added to the total. The interest on this annually causes the huge deficit and the people of Canada are taxed to support the property.

The Nationals operate through every province of Canada, with a line extending from Halifax to Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and with considerable mileage in the United States, including the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk. Much of the mileage of the present Canadian Nationals was built before there was sufficient traffic to warrant the construction, and until the country develops, the deficits cannot be averted.

In Canada, the railroads are not immune in favor of taking over the properties included in the Canadian Nationals but the step was an economic necessity. The head of this system is on record as opposing nationalization elsewhere, holding it to be largely a military gesture or necessity.

Rates on Farm Products

Only 19.2 per cent of the total corn raised, and 38.2 per cent of the oats crops are handled by rail, according to a study completed by the Bureau of Railway Economics which has prepared comprehensive data, based on 1924 figures, to determine the most remunerative shipping points, to ascertain if the freight charges have any effect upon the price. The study covers a five-year period.

The average production of corn (a ten-year average) used) is stated to be 8,116,672,000 bushels in the United States, of which a large portion is used directly on the farm for feeding cattle.

Among the significant results of the study is the statement that while freight rates remained almost stationary, prices fluctuated more than 100 per cent. The spread between the high and low price was as much as nine times the freight rate to market. An example is shown from Churton, N. H., where the price of corn fluctuated from 6 cents to \$1.19, a 67 cents spread. The freight rate to Chicago from that point is 10¢ cents (per bushel) and to Council Bluffs, 6.7 cents.

The spread, therefore, was almost nine times the rate to the latter point.

Of Interest to Travelers

Names are being assigned to trains of the New Haven Railroad between New York and Boston, the titles being "appropriate to the territory." Some of the new names are the Mayflower, The Bay State Shoreliner, Puritan, New Yorker, The Hub, The Bostonian and The Narragansett. Several of these operate in both directions, others, as the names indicate, run only in one direction. Inauguration of the Choctaw Lim-

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Forest Hills Hotel Franconia

White Mountains, N. H.

Service calculated to anticipate the wishes of the most exacting patronage. Finest view East of the Rockies. Golf, riding, tennis, trout fishing, swimming, canoeing, sporting camps. Bungalows and hundreds of acres of lawns and fragrant pines.

Ideal resort for all the family

Booklet on request.

One of the Frank H. Abbott & Son Hotels.

MASSACHUSETTS

ON THE OCEAN NEAR SUMMER WHITE HOUSE

When Winthrop Highlands is so cool!

Boston Sleep in Boston

Island of Martha's Vineyard

Twenty-four years same ownership management assures permanency of clientele service traditions and atmosphere.

W. P. F. WALKER

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS, MASS.

Phone Ocean 0340 21 Minutes to Boston

CLIFF HOUSE and WINTHROP ARMS HOTELS

Catering to Family Trade—Modern in Every Way

Under Family Management

HERBERT M. CHASE, Manager

Just away from the noise and tumult of the great city, yet convenient to all parts.

EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Open May 13 to Oct. 15. Boating, Bathing, Golf, Fishing. Comfortable Rooms.

* Excellent Table at the water's edge.

MERRILL HALL

EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.

An ideal hotel at which to spend your summer

Rooms with or without hot and cold running water, private electric, and screened throughout.

Ownership Management

BUELL & CROSBY

HOUSE of COLOR

The Old Stage Coach Inn

MAGNOLIA, MASS.

An exclusive inn for permanent guests and automobile, specializing in rich cooking. Write for booklet.

Tel. Magnolia 416

VISIT THE GIFT SHOP

ON BUZZARDS BAY, CAPE COD

The Sippican Marion, Mass.

Sailing, Fishing, Bathing, Billiards, Billiards, Tennis—Water 70° Swimming Lessons Free Shore Divers

Plenty of Sea Food

Herbert G. Summers, Prop. Resident Manager

THE GREY INN

10 Washington Square MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Phone 311-R

Rooms with or without bath. Meals singly or by the week.

THE ARKAVEN

On King's Beach at 80 Humphrey St. Swampscott, Massachusetts

OPEN MINUTE 30 MINUTES FROM BOSTON

A pleasant place to live, stop awhile, or dine.

ROOMS WITH BATH SEND FOR BOOKLET Telephone Breakers 9001 or 73660

HOTEL ALPINE

White Mts., N. Woodstock, N.H.

Est. 1890 by James H. Batchelder, N. W. O'F. N. Golf, Tennis, Swimming, Boating, with bath or running water. Tax. A/c. for 200. Elec. shower. Parlor and ball room. Booklet and map. J. H. BATCHELDER, Prop.

MAPLE VILLA

INTERVAL, N. H. WHITE MOUNTAINS

GEORGE E. GALE, Prop.

Beautifully situated at the gateway to the White Mountains, Plus Great Dining Room. Farm connected. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Dancing, and all sports. May to November. Reasonable rates.

CONCORD, N. H. HOME OF

Eagle Hotel

Seventy-five miles from Boston One hundred miles from White Mts.

REDUCED RATES SEPT. 1 TO 20

METROPOLITAN HOTEL

Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Completely Renovated—Steam Heat and central air conditioning in most rooms. All sports. Social rates for early season.

Booklet. HERBERT BREWSTER, Prop.

TAYBURY ARMS

Hampton North Beach, N. H.

NOW OPEN

Spacious, July Rates, American plan. Hot and cold water, American plan. Fine and country views. Bath with bath. Tennis, golf, tennis and all shore sports. Situated on Ocean Boulevard. Private bathhouses. Fireproof garage. MRS. H. S. TAYLOR, Prop.

THE A SHWORTH

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.

A Hotel Catering to the Most Discriminating Summer Vacationist

Situated on one of New England's finest beaches. Highly elevated, overlooking the ocean. Surf boating. Dining room. American and European Plan. Open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Two minutes walk to entertainment centers.

GEORGE HARRINGTON, Prop.

STONELEIGH MANOR

RYE BEACH, N. H.

GOLF

"The House Beautiful," New England's finest seacoast resort. Excellent facilities. Fireproof. Management Hotel Ormond, Ormond Beach, Florida.

SHATTUCK INN

JAFFRAY N. H.

At the foot of Monadnock Mountain. The best hotel in New Hampshire. Electric, elevator, library. Stable, horses, mountain trails. A resort. Open all year.

E. C. SHATTUCK

SWIFT RIVER INN

PASSAQUAWAY, New Hampshire

WHITE MOUNTAINS

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK CITY

Welcome to the Prince George Hotel, A. M. GUTTERSON, Manager.

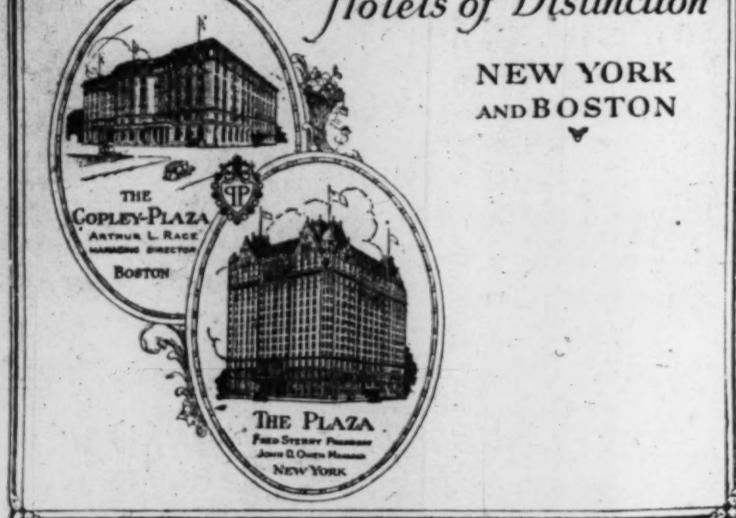
In the very center of New York's business and social activities. Within one block of Fourth Ave. and Broadway Subways and 5th Ave. Bus Lines. Particularly popular for guests from all parts of the world are the large Italian Room Lounge, the English Tap Room with its Soda Fountain, and the New England Dining Room.

1000 ROOMS, EACH WITH BATH

Room and bath	\$5.00 and up	Room, two single beds & bath	\$6 & \$7
Double room and bath	\$4.00 and up	Parlor, bedroom & bath	\$6.00
Headquarters for Marster's Tours			

Hotels of Distinction

NEW YORK AND BOSTON



Forest Hills Inn

The TOURAINE

9 E. 39th Street at 5th Ave.

NEW YORK

A quiet hotel where one reads and sleeps in peace and quietness. An atmosphere of once refined and cultured.

Superior Dining Service at Most Attractive Rates.

Two and three room suites with bath, beautifully furnished, from \$6 up. A nice home for nice people.

A. R. SMITH
Formerly of St. Regis

GOLF PRIVILEGES AT NEAR-BY PRIVATE GOLF CLUB

Saturday Night Formal Dances

Sunday Brunch

COMFORTABLE YET INEXPENSIVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BACHELORS

Dining Room Accommodations for Motorists

Splendid Facilities for Private Luncheons,

Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, Coffee, Dances

COMPARE OUR RATES

Illustrated Booklet Upon Request

Telephone Boulevard 6290

WM. M. STEPHAN, Manager

Formerly of Gehan Farm Hotel

A MANGER HOTEL

Wolcott Hotel

4 W. 31ST, OFF 5TH AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

Quiet and comfortable. Most advan-

tageously located near shops, theaters,

5th Ave., buses, etc. of surface and

subway lines.

RATES PER DAY

Rooms, running water . . . \$2.00-\$5.00

Double, running water . . . 3.00 3.50 4.00

Double room, private bath . . . 3.00 3.50 4.00

Parlor, bedroom and bath . . . 7.00 8.00

NO HIGHER RATES

HOTEL ST. JAMES

100-13 West 45th Street, Times Square

NEW YORK

An hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere of well-conditioned homes.

Much favored by women.

Rooms and board on application

W. JOHNSON QUINN

An hotel of quiet dignity, having the atmosphere of well-conditioned homes.

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UNITED STATES INVESTMENTS ABROAD HEAVY

Total Exceeds Nine Billion,
of Which 44 Per Cent Is
in Latin America

NEW YORK. July 10—Total investments of United States private capital abroad in 1924 amounted to \$9,000,000,000, 44.4 per cent of which is placed in Latin American countries, according to an analysis of the growth of our international investments made by the National Industrial Conference.

The change from the period of 1788-1826, when Europe was lending the struggling young Republic a bare \$4,000,000 a year, to the year 1924, a century later, when the United States lends the world nearly \$1,500,000,000 says the Conference Board, represents one of the greatest transformations in the history of the world.

LOANS TO EUROPE

Private capital invested by United States citizens in Europe amounts to about \$1,300,000,000, or one-fifth of our total foreign investment of our exports. But \$1,000,000,000, or nearly four-fifths of European commitments are loans to governments, not counting loans made by the United States Government to European governments. This, the conference board pointed out, is significant as indicating our large degree of interest in European political conditions.

Of our total foreign investments of \$9,000,000,000, 58 per cent consists of "private" investments, that is, capital put into industrial business firms and their enterprises as well as investments in real property, while 42 per cent represents governmental obligations. Loans to governments of Latin American countries amount to \$8,000,000,000, or 21 per cent of our total investments there.

Loans to the Canadian governments amount to \$1,060,000,000, or 43 per cent of our total capital invested in Canada. The capital invested in Canadian railway securities, comparatively little American capital has gone to Asia and Oceania, totalling \$690,000,000, or 7.6 per cent of our total foreign commitments. Of this, 61 per cent goes to loans to governments. Our Philippine investments are included in the Asiatic group.

TREND REVERSES IN 1914

While from the beginning of the United States at a nation until 1914 capital moved almost entirely from Europe to America, and little from Europe to Europe, this movement seems to have been reversed in 1914. Instead, American investments abroad, which began to figure in the international capital account during the period of 1896 to 1914, in 1914 jumped to 15 times annually what they had been during the last 18 years before the war.

They continued to grow rapidly until in 1920 our annual investments abroad were 30 times what they had been in the pre-war period, reaching nearly \$1,000,000,000 in 1924.

Foreign investments in the United States also showed enormous increases in the years of 1913 and 1920, and since then have remained at a level compared with previous conditions, although they now amount to less than half as much as our investments abroad, and are more than balanced by interest and maturities of American investments abroad.

The year 1924 was exceptional in that partly due to the flight of capital from abroad, foreign investments here exceeded our new investment abroad. Especially significant is the fact that along with these changes the interest rates on foreign loans have risen steadily until they now amount to half as much annually as our new investment abroad.

NEBRASKA CROPS NOW BID FAIR TO EXCEED ESTIMATES

LINCOLN. July 10—Harvesting in southern and southwestern Nebraska has begun, and wheat will exceed conservative estimates of crop acreage. Farmers are more optimistic than ever in their forecast of the total will not be far below 28,000,000 bushels and that improved price will give the farmers who sell now more money than a year ago for larger yields. Stats say short, but the berries have been good, and the yield of 10 bushels of excellent ripening weather. The rains are showing up nicely and round, and filling measures more quickly.

Bankers say very little money will be required of the federal reserve banks for the financing of harvesting and marketing the Nebraska wheat crop. The banks have sufficient idle money to meet all demands in sight.

A considerable part of the deposits in state banks belongs to the farmers anyway. Most of the farmers with money say they dispose themselves of wheat for a higher price.

Kimbball County reports wheat on plowed land in the western section of the State's running as high as 33 bushels to the acre.

On all parts of the State is growing rapidly. With a large amount of moisture in the soil, the crop needs for a month is sunshine. It is growing so fast that the farmers must exert themselves to take care of it.

Some of the oats crop has had to be cut for hay, but the major part is turning out better than expected.

AMERICAN BROKERS RELUCTANT TO FLOAT MORE GERMAN LOANS

BERLIN. July 10—German prospective borrowers have not heard of the partial failure of the Berlin loan, and are inclined to remain patient with the return of American issues to bring out further German issues.

Dr. Schacht also hinders municipal loans on theory it will induce Americans to grant better terms.

Blair & Co. have just obtained a loan of \$1,000,000 from First, Faraday & Co., having a Munich loan. Another American group has an option on loans to a number of Wurttemberg cities.

The Reiffelsen group has been promised an American loan, but when the German law is modified to permit domestic long-term bonds, Lee Hirschman & Co. have several German issues pending.

Americans here think there is a scant prospect of placing German industrial loans in the United States before fall and then only the very best.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT \$129,000

NEW YORK. July 10—The Stock Exchange membership of the New York Stock Exchange has been sold to Charles E. Harwell for \$129,000, that of John F. Gates to Frederick W. Krehel, consideration nominal, and that of Edward W. Ordway to Warner D. Orris, consideration nominal.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LOADINGS
CHICAGO. July 10—The Illinois Central in the first seven days of July carried 36,562 cars, compared with 27,002 last year.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low	High	Low	
Alabama Gt St 5s '43	101 1/2	101 1/4	Seaboard & M. Ind 5s '48	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Ag. Chm 7s '41	101 1/2	101 1/4	Seaboard A. L. Con 6s '45	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98 1/2	98 1/2	Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	96	96	Sheffield P. R. 6s '42	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Copper 6s '32	95 1/2	95 1/2	Sherman C. G. 6s '42	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Smelting & Ref 6s '47	103 1/2	103 1/2	Skelly Oil 6s '48	115	115
Am Sugar Refining 6s '27	102 1/2	102 1/2	So Bell Tel. & Tel. 5s '41	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am T & T sf 5s '69	92 1/2	92 1/2	So Ry. gen 6s '46	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am T & T col 5s '46	101 1/2	101 1/2	So Ry. gen 6s '56	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am T & T deb 5s '43	104 1/2	104 1/2	So Ry. gen 6s '58	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am T & T elec 5s '24	96 1/2	96 1/2	So Ry. gen 6s '60	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am W. W. & Elec 5s '24	96 1/2	96 1/2	Sust Estat Orienta 5s '42	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am. W. Paper & Ct dpt 5s '29	58	58	Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102 1/2	102 1/2
Andes Corp 6s '53	101 1/2	101 1/2	Third Ave adt 5s '40	40 1/2	39 1/2
Antelope Corp 6s '63	100 1/2	100 1/2	Tide Water Oil 6s '31	102 1/2	102 1/2
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	102 1/2	102 1/2	Toll Edison 1st 7s '48	102	101 1/2
Ann Arbor 4s '95	90 1/2	90 1/2	Union El. & Gas 6s '33	100 1/2	100 1/2
Armour & Co 6s '43	94 1/2	94 1/2	Union El. & P. R. 6s '33	100 1/2	100 1/2
Associated Oil 6s '25	102 1/2	102 1/2	Union Pac. 1st 4s '47	92 1/2	92 1/2
Atch. T. & S. adt 4s '55	84	84	Union Pacific 8s '28	103 1/2	103 1/2
Atch. T. & S. rfg 6s '95	90 1/2	90 1/2	U. Fuel Gas 6s '36	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atch. T. & S. Tel. 6s '55	94 1/2	94 1/2	West Bell Tel. & Tel. 5s '51	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atch. T. & S. Tel. 6s '55	99 1/2	99 1/2	West Pa. Pow 5s '55	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atch. T. & S. Tel. 6s '55	100 1/2	100 1/2	West Pa. Pow 7s '46	106 1/2	106 1/2
B. & O. 4s '55	98 1/2	98 1/2	West Pa. Pow 7s '55	107 1/2	107 1/2
B. & O. 4s '55	99 1/2	99 1/2	West Ry. 6s '2	100 1/2	100 1/2
B. & O. 4s '55	100 1/2	100 1/2	West Ry. 6s '36	111 1/2	111 1/2
B. & O. 4s '55	102 1/2	102 1/2	West Ry. 6s '38	111 1/2	111 1/2
Beth Steel 5s '52	85 1/2	85 1/2	Western Star 8s '29	80 1/2	80 1/2
Big Oil 6s '65	103	103	Westerly 8s '29	77	77
B. & O. 5s '55	98 1/2	98 1/2	Withey-Ovid 1st 6s '38	102	102
B. & O. 5s '55	102 1/2	102 1/2	Withey-Ovid 1st 6s '39	102	102
B. & O. 5s '55	103 1/2	103 1/2	Wilson C. Co. 6s '31	99 1/2	99 1/2
B. & O. 5s '55	104 1/2	104 1/2	Yungstown S. & T. 6s '42	99 1/2	99 1/2

SYNTHETIC OIL OUTLOOK GOOD

German Said to Have Found Product Similar to That Furnished by Nature

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 23—Dr. R. Lessing, honorary secretary of the Coal Research Club, in answer to a query put to him by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to how soon oil from coal was likely to be a commercial possibility, replied: "I can only say that the hitherto very slow steps towards obtaining our oil fuel and motor spirit supplies from our diminishing coal resources are being accelerated."

Dr. Lessing, who was at one time chief chemist to one of the largest London gas companies, has always been interested in the question of ways and means to abate the smoke nuisance and also that of the more economical use of British coal resources. He has recently been responsible for the compilation of a German book by Professor Fischer on the subject of treating coal by the high and low temperature carbonization processes. Asked how far British experts had attained in this direction, Dr. Lessing said that things were progressing now that Britain had her fuel research board. But he even Dr. Fischer's splendidly equipped laboratories which were opened just before the war in 1914 and which were kept literally supplied with funds by private enterprise, Dr. Lessing said:

Dr. Fischer in his book describes the process discovered by himself by which oil can be secured from both oil and mineral. And if it was possible at once to bring into being the necessary plants in sufficient numbers, a great proportion, if not all, of the fuel requirements of the world could be met. But as it is that must be a matter of years.

Dr. Lessing explained that by the process of low temperature carbonization a semi-coke was obtained. This is a smokeless fuel. From this semi-coke, the German experts have found a way of producing a motor fuel which they have named "syntho." Further treatment of this product under pressure at a high temperature produces "synthin," which Dr. Lessing described as a high grade motor fuel. Professor Fischer's research work has, in fact, produced synthetically what has taken place during centuries in the earth.

Dr. Lessing was insistent on the fact that oil from coal had not to come from steam and power from coal, as is waste in the extreme, as well as it is present. Smoke must go, and oil fuel, both light and heavy, must come from coal. He looked forward to its being produced on a big commercial scale within a few years.

BRADFORD WOOL PRICES FIRM AND DEMAND IS ACTIVE

By Special Cable

BRADFORD, July 10—The wool sales market at the London wool sales was reflected here in greater confidence, but London prices were two to four cents higher than those in Bradford, particularly for the semi-grade. The Bradford pack for tops is anticipated, however, that firmness in the raw material will bring out good orders for piece goods and stimulate the textile industry.

Huge green wool continue to meet an active demand at firm prices. Nolls are meeting with ready clearances, especially for American account. Quotations are 64s, 3s pence; 66s, 47 pence; 56s, 35 pence; 56s, 27 1/2 pence and 46s 22 1/2 pence.

LIBERTY BONDS QUOTATIONS to 1:20 p. m.—Last

Open High Low July 10/July 3

21s '17. 100 21 100 21 100 21 100 21

21s '18. 100 21 100 21 100 21 100 21

21s '19. 100 21 100 21 100 21 100 21

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21s '27. 100 21 100 21 100 21 100 21

21s '28. 100 21 100 21 100 21 100 21

TEAMS READY FOR BIG MEET

Harvard-Yale and Oxford-Cambridge Games Promise to Be Close Tomorrow

B.Y. vs. O.C. TRACK WINNERS	Points
1921—Oxford-Cambridge	4
1921—Harvard-Yale	6
1924—Harvard-Yale	6
1921—Oxford-Cambridge	6
1921—Harvard-Yale	6
1923—Oxford-Cambridge	6½

With neither team providing victory and all of the athletes reported in excellent shape and ready to do their very best work of the year, tomorrow's dual, international intercollegiate track and field meet between the combined teams of Harvard and Yale and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Universities should be one of the best that has yet taken place.

The Harvard Stadium, where the meet will be held, has been specially decorated for the event and the games will be opened with the opening of the meet when the colors of the two nations are flown to the breeze are sure to make a fine setting for the 12 events which will make up the program for the afternoon.

The Harvard team, the second time these combined teams have met and as each has won three times, the battle for today's victory is going to be keener than ever before. Oxford and Cambridge won in 1889, 1911 and 1923, while Harvard and Yale won in 1901, 1904 and 1921.

No Predictions

Coaches E. L. Farrell of Harvard and George Connor of Yale were reluctant today to express any opinion other than that they believe their athletes capable of winning. The visitors have gone about their training in a most systematic manner, that means close competition for the Americans. They say they are out to do their best and admit that they have about an even chance despite the fact that they are in foreign territory. The two teams stars, A. E. Posetti and E. H. Campbell, arrived in the country only today.

The usual scoring procedure in these international dual affairs of counting one point for each win will prevail. Second and third places will not count. Possibilities of a tie score, 6 to 6, however, were discussed yesterday by Maj. F. W. Moore, general treasurer of Harvard, D. G. A. Lowe, captain of the visitors, and Dr. W. C. Woods, graduate manager of the visitors and it was decided that in the event of a tie, second places will be totaled. This, of course, adds greatly to the interest in the meet and should a winner face-to-face with the others, a battle for second still will be in vogue and should a tie occur, a second-place man will be credited with deciding the entire meet. There are 12 events, making 12 points for distribution.

Two Points Conceded

Two points are conceded to the English forces before the competition starts. The English field-event men in the 15-pound shot put and pole vault cannot hope to defeat those of the Harvard-Yale team, consequently only 10 points are left for divisional contests, of which the English must win to the honors and seven of which they must win to return home victorious.

Capt. H. D. Tuncker '23 of Harvard, who is captain of 45ft. in the shot put and will defend 120ft., and Dr. R. L. Hyatt, former Harvard athlete and now of Oxford, or D. A. Waring of Cambridge, Hyatt may return 42ft., but even M. P. Potter '26 of Harvard, second to Tuncker, may defeat him.

Lord Burghley Is Hope

Lord Burghley of Cambridge is the English hero in the hurdles and it would not be greatly surprising if the nimble Englishman raced home a victor in the 110. In the hurdles, Lord Burghley has a Yale freshman of promise, R. H. Game and J. W. Vilas, a sophomore, to beat. If he tops them in 110, he should have no difficulty in the 100, the Flyer, E. H. Flynn of Oxford will trail Burghley.

In the 220 low hurdles Lord Burghley will likely do under 25s, which means a great race for H. W. Cole '28 of Yale. On the eve of the competition in 1921, Lord Robt. '25 of Harvard and H. M. Cleckley of Oxford and former, University of Georgia athlete will be the other contestants.

The order of events will be as follows: One hundred-yard dash, 85-yd. shot put, 440-yard run, broad jump, two-mile run, high jump, 220-yard dash, 220-low hurdles, pole vault and mile run. Norton of T. D. Wills, the latter from Cambridge, down around 12ft.

In Question

The remaining 10 points are decidedly in question. In the 100 and 220-yard dashes the visitors might have been favored, but E. P. Morris of Oxford was able to spend the week working out instead of just arriving today. Porritt has done under 10s, while both A. H. Miller '27 of Harvard and E. M. Norton '26 of Yale have around the 10s mark. C. F. H. Hartson, Oxford, the other English entrant, will hardly keep pace with the above-mentioned. The 220-yard dash will be practically a repetition of the 100, but more likely to pose out the Englishmen. A. M. Cleckley of Oxford, the latter from Cambridge, down around 12ft.

Slipper and Beaver Win Opening Races

Slipper, owned by J. A. Weaver of the Central Park Model Yacht Club of New York City, and Beaver, owned by C. G. Moody, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, enter the second race of the series for amateur yachts in the Charles River Basin, Boston, today, with a victory to the former.

Slipper, a former Princeton athlete, and although a member of the quartet in around 50s, Gage is capable of from 45 to 50; and Paulson is a close rival to his team mate.

Coming to the half-mile run, one of the best races on the program is due. It should develop into a duel between D. G. A. Lowe, Cambridge champion of Cambridge, and captain of the visitors, and J. N. Watters '26, Harvard, former intercollegiate champion. It will probably be won by Lowe, who has consistently won these two meet. G. G. Gibson '25 of the Harvard-Yale' dual meet, when Watters came in 1m. 56s., he is a able team mate, R. A. Orchard of Cambridge will attempt to aid Lowe.

Again in the mile England will cheer for Lowe since he is also the best miler of the visitors and again he meets a sturdy opponent in E. C. Hargan of Harvard and R. S. Starr of Cambridge. The two are the two strongest milers in the two. Starr was against Oxford in their dual meet in 4m. 30s., which is commendable time.

Two-Mile Looks Best

The two miles should be the best race on the list of events. Two exceptions are the two-mile dashes, which will oppose each other when V. E. Morgan of Cambridge and W. L. Tibbets '26 of Harvard, who won the event in 1923, leave the tape. Morgan is a distance runner, while Tibbets is one of the best in this country's colleges, hence, a great race is in store.

Tibbets' time of 9m. 42.2s. in the meet against Yale is no criterion of his ability, for he was not forced to extend himself. M. Brink '24, a two-miler who finished second to Tibbets in the dual meet, will enter this test as his team mate and T. C. Fooks of Cambridge a steady runner, will side with Morgan.

Because C. W. Mackintosh of Oxford jumped to 25ft. 2½in. against Cambridge in the broad jump, many favor him to defeat the two Americans. Norton and L. G. Wienecke '28 of Yale. Either might better the English man, however, if the latter should fail to be

the best.

VOLLEY BALL RULES GREATLY ALTERED

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—An unusual type of changes in players and rules governing volley ball which eliminate the 16-point scoring limit, was made yesterday by the national volleyball committee.

The two-point margin for victory is retained, but in the future there will be no limit on the scoring.

The committee reported "an unprecedented increase in players in all parts of the world," including participation of four cities, Illinois, Iowa, Lehigh and Lafayette, in the game.

SOUPERS NOW WITH REDS

PHILADELPHIA, July 10 (AP)—Climax of the first game of the W. L. Holke from the Philadelphia Club by the waver route yesterday. Holke donned his new uniform at once, the different from that worn by the big leaders with the new.

The committee reported "an unprecedent increase in players in all parts of the world," including participation of four cities, Illinois, Iowa, Lehigh and Lafayette, in the game.

DRUSILLA MILLION WITH A STUDENT PRINCE

ATLANTA, N. 5, New Orleans, La., Chattanooga 6, Little Rock 1, Memphis 3, Nashville 2, Birmingham-Mobile (postponed).

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Coal Miners' Environment Inadequate, Bureau Finds

Living Conditions Below American Standard,
Women's Section of Labor Department Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 10—Living conditions in coal mining communities "are too often below what might be termed American standards," according to a recent statement by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor, which declared that most of the company-controlled and the independent communities were inadequate in respect to home environment.

Women in the coal mining communities, the report said, work against great odds to maintain the homes which must be the basis of any successful industrial venture employing large bodies of labor. The bureau finds that one of the underlying troubles is the insecurity and difficulty of homemaking in the ordinary company-owned mining camp.

Labor unrest, inefficiency of workers, unfortunate social conditions, and the like, may all be traced, in part, to the home conditions facing the miner at the end of his working day, and the conditions under which his wife must manage the home and in many cases labor herself to eke out the slender family income.

After careful compilation of hitherto unpublished data obtained by the coal commission in 1922 and 1923 concerning conditions of life and cost of living for coal mine workers, based upon investigation of 1924 mining communities, the women's bureau found that one-fifth of the 500,000 women in miners' families were gainfully employed, most of these serving in the dual rôle of homemaker and breadwinner.

A much larger proportion of women were employed in the anthracite regions than in the bituminous fields, due to the remoteness of bituminous mines from industrial centers. This makes for an earlier breaking up of the family circle in the bituminous fields, as the daughters must leave home to earn a living. The report added:

Home Tenure System

The married women in mine workers' families, because of confinement home and family duties, are naturally more limited than are the daughters in regard to opportunities for gainful employment; even though the need for such may be very urgent," it was stated. "The study of the coal commission revealed that the overwhelming majority of the breadwinning wives were supplementing the family income either by taking boarders or lodgers. Only the mine worker in the mining region, and his wife therefore assumes an unusual importance in this basic industry."

The great majority of mine workers who are single and live in regions lacking in recreational facilities, and the mining camp which offers park space, reading rooms and libraries, or girls' clubs is rare, the report declares. One suggestion offered for improving both recreational facilities and employment opportunities is the establishment of the industry."

Western Observations

Chicago, July 10
INITIAL impressions in the west are impressions of unmistakable wealth and present prosperity. Chicago, handling the greatest volume of goods, is now a high-powered automobile. Massive and magnificent new buildings spring up, as if over night. The city itself, still restlessly奔上 living down its ancient reputation as a mere community of business, no longer talks merely the language of dollars, but points to projects, present or in prospect, for further beautification. It was not so very long ago that a visitor to Chicago would be told that this of that new skyscraper cost so-and-so many millions; nowadays a visitor learns that Chicago is erecting on its water front an artistic fountain, or that plans are under way for a chain of lakeside boulevards.

Capt. Francis J. Kilkenny, for many years General Dawes' chief of staff in Washington and in France, is now an investment banker at Chicago. Like a sailor loath to leave a ship on which he has long served, Captain Kilkenny is as often within the Dawes orbit nowadays as he is in his own offices. In order that he may not be too far away at any time, these are located just across the street from the Vice-President's Chicago headquarters. General Dawes took Captain Kilkenny to Washington when the former became comptroller of the currency. When the United States entered the World War, Captain Kilkenny got into the fray as early as possible. Later, when his old chief was made general purchasing agent of the A. E. F. in France, Captain Kilkenny was again attached to him. Then General Dawes was appointed first director of the budget, and once more Captain Kilkenny was retained as his right-hand man. A year later the Vice-President's brother was named comptroller of the currency, and Captain Kilkenny went with him to Washington, to show him the routes.

BOMBAY RESISTS COTTON EXCISE
Memorial Presented by Mill Owners to Viceroy, Protesting Duty

BOMBAY, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Millowners' Association of Bombay and Ahmedabad have presented their memorial to the Viceroy, protesting against the continuance of the cotton excise duty. They claim that the duty was imposed by the Government of India, not on their own initiative but under pressure from Imperial Government, as was admitted at the time by Sir James Westland, the then Finance Member of the Government of India. The date of its imposition, the cotton excise duty has evoked bitter resentment among people of all shades of opinion, both official and non-official, and it has been demanded on all hands as violating the recognized fundamentals of taxation, being a tax on the production of a prime necessity of life.

Continuing, the memorial states that in 1916, on behalf of the Government of India, Lord Hardinge solemnly pledged the abolition of the tax. Austen Chamberlain, speaking on the duty in the House of Commons, said "it has offered a ready weapon to every ill-wisher of our rule. It has been the theme of every seditious writer, it rankles in the mind of every loyal Indian." The memorialists quote opinions of Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Valentine Chirol,

who's completing a second term as watch-dog of State finances, gives a picturesque touch to Wisconsin policies. When he was re-elected in 1924 he received a bigger majority (approximately 300,000) than either Senator La Follette for president or Mr. Blaine for Governor. Mr. Levitan is one of America's typically self-made men, having arrived as a penniless Prussian-Polish immigrant boy and become, through hard work and winning personality, both a wealthy and respected citizen.

* * *

One cannot be in the midwest sector many hours before discovering that Coolidge stock stands high. It is the President's economy program, and all and sundry therewith connected, especially tax reduction, that form the root cause of his hold on western confidence. Business is particularly well defined by arrangement: country houses with large drawing, dining, riding, Write first Mr. HURGE, Villa Blanca, Houghton, Calvados, France.

* * *

Russian Lady will sell her old Persian rug, made of fine wool, size 8x10 ft., 12 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft. 6 in. Two bedrooms only. Apartments at 11 Via Magenta, Florence.

MADAME ALAVOINE, 22 Rue Paquet, Paris (near Etoule) receives few paying guests: all comfort. Phone Paixy 42-65.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

MRS. BURGES, Faubourg Ledge, Newbury, Eng., has a large roomy house, 13-15 to share home and experienced English governess with her own daughter of 14 years. All expenses paid. Protestant expenses shared or by arrangement: country house with large garden, good school, swimming pool, drawing, dancing, riding, tennis. Write first Mr. HURGE, Villa Blanca, Houghton, Calvados, France.

* * *

FOR SALE

RUSSIAN LADY will sell her old Persian rug, made of fine wool, size 8x10 ft., 12 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft. 6 in. Two bedrooms only. Apartments at 11 Via Magenta, Florence.

MAKEWELL, 3 Rue Buffon, Andières (near Paris). Apartments for residence or for

business.

City Headings

FRANCE

Boulogne-sur-Mer

Mme. ALICE LAURENT SMART MILLINERY

34 Rue Victor Hugo, 1st Floor

Dinard

SUNNY DINARD (Brittany) Recommended Summer and Win'r Resort-Tenn & Golf Clubs-Casinos-HOTEL VICTORIA

Rooms with Hot & Cold Water & Private Baths; central heating; excellent cooking. Same Management as Louvre (near Dinard). Pension Richemont.

Paris

MARION

33 Rue Saint-Roch, Off. Ave. Opéra Exclusive models Ladies' Bags and Purse. All kinds. Direct Workrooms to Purchaser.

RECOMMENDED MILLINERY

Mme. D. LOISEL

Ateliers de la Manufacture des Gobelins, 2nd Floor (Neighborhood Opera)

Ladies' and young ladies' hats; smart models; Phone: Gutengen 72-90.

THE MAISON RUFFIE

11 Rue Saint-Augustin (Opera)

Ateliers de la Manufacture des Gobelins, 2nd Floor (Neighborhood Opera)

Ladies' and young ladies' hats; smart models; Phone: Gutengen 72-90.

RESTAURANT DES ALPES

6 Rue du Marché Saint-Honoré

HOTEL CONFERENCES, RESTAURANT, CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY

English Spoken-Sa Habla Espanol

Marmalakes

Unsalted Biscuits Peanut Butter

AMERICAN & ENGLISH GROCERIES

G. BUREAU

Cream of Wheat, Maple Syrup, Confectionery, etc. Guteberg 22-07.

MARY

6 Rue des Carmes (Madeline)

We cater to those desiring carefully and beautifully finished ladies' underwear (silk or linen), blouses, scarfs, corsets, stockings and children's dresses. "We want to please you."

Lord Willingdon, Sir Malcolm Hailey and some others condemning the excise duty.

The memorial points out that last year the Indian Legislative Assembly passed a resolution urging the abolition of cotton excise duty. In the course of the debate Sir Charles Innes, commerce member, had remarked: "There is no Briton in India who does not regret that this tax was ever put on." While Sir Basil Blackett has observed: "I should not be averse to being the finance member in whose period this historic wrong was righted" acknowledging that there was no competition between cloth manufactured in Lancashire and cloth manufactured in Indian mills. Sir Edward Stockton, chairman of the Manchester Chamber, endorsed this point, stating that the agitation the Indian mills were carrying on in favor of the repeal of the excise duty was directed not against Lancashire, but acknowledging that there was no competition between cloth manufactured in Lancashire and cloth manufactured in Indian mills.

The memorialists point out that the Indian mill industry has faced almost unprecedented depression; stocks are accumulating, and margins are dwindling. The recently published balance sheets of several mills reveal a most dismal outlook.

The memorialists conclude that if a final blow is struck at the Indian mill industry, the Bombay Presidency as a whole will be seriously affected, as its progress and welfare depend mainly on its mill industry.

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RUBBER PRICE DROP FORECAST

Futures Are Quoted at Half of Present Figures

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 29.—Leaders of the British rubber industry and British business men and officials generally believe that if more accurate information regarding the world rubber situation were available in the United States a good deal of the misunderstanding and ill-feeling which seems to exist at present would be wiped out.

It is particularly felt that Mr. Höover's statement that "the producing industries of the world would be much better off in the long run if combinations in restraint of international trade were abandoned on all sides," gave an unfair description of the real purpose and effect of the Stevenson act, by which British rubber producers are now regulating the amount of rubber made to last four years.

Brushing aside the apparent inconsistency of America's restraint of restraint of trade, in view of the unprecedented tariff wall which now surrounds the United States, it is pointed out that the Stevenson act was a measure to save the rubber-producing industry from practical extinction at a time when prices were far below the cost of production and when a great amount of rubber acreage would have been abandoned, had it not been for the hope of rescue held out to the growers by a promise of better conditions when the act came into operation.

Rubber Growing Hazardous

Obviously, if a large part of the world's rubber acreage had been abandoned in 1921 and 1922, the present situation would be very much aggravated and the price of rubber far higher than it is. Rubber trees are unanimous in pointing out that the Stevenson act is the industry's only means of preservation, and just as much in the interest of consumers as producers.

Another point which is made is that growing rubber is, and always has been, a highly hazardous undertaking. Rubber is a capious crop and its insect and other enemies are legion. Nothing but years of hard, unremitting labor, during which no return can come, will build up the plantation and the returns even then are doubtful, as many Americans who have invested approximately \$50,000,000 in tropical enterprises in Mexico are sadly aware.

Price Will Drop

It is further pointed out that no one expects the present high price of rubber to be long maintained. All the big companies are selling rubber futures delivered at from 33 to 50 cents a pound, against the present spot price of 75 cents. If there were any likelihood of the price remaining abnormally high the shares of rubber companies on the London and other stock exchanges would quickly advance, but the fact is they have not done so.

British rubber growers do not believe their present 80 per cent domination of the industry is likely to be disturbed. Of total world production, the British have roughly 80 per cent, the Dutch 15 per cent, the French 2½ per cent and the Americans 2½ per cent.

It takes five years to mature a rubber tree and the immature trees now growing, while they will add greatly to world supplies, will probably not change the ratios. Growth per rubber tree is largely a question of labor supply and while soil and climatic conditions are equally favorable in various parts of the world, including Mexico, Africa, and the Philippines, it so happens that labor conditions are more favorable in those parts of the Far East controlled by England and Holland.

SUNSET STORIES

Vacation in the Jungle

BEFORE school closed Hutee Boy could think of nothing better than time he was going to have during the vacation. He was going to play and play again, all day long. He would go to visit the other pupils of the Jungle School and they would have the most wonderful time playing! He would play with the other little elephants at home, too. Oh! It was going to be wonderful!

The first few days really were wonderful. They truly were. Hutee Boy and the other baby elephants of the herd swam about the lake, cutting up all sorts of capers. They scampered about playing tag among the trees, pulling the tails of the grown-ups, and blowing dust in their faces. Then they could think of nothing else to do. They roamed about looking for something amusing to do, but they could think of nothing interesting, nothing new. They began to think that vacation was not so much fun after all.

So Hutee Boy went to visit Baby Hippo. She was his favorite playmate and he was sure he would have a wonderful frolic with her. But she was sound asleep. She had been out all night with the grown-ups of the herd learning how to forage. He had forgotten that hippopotamus work at night and sleep much during the day.

Then he went to see the Kangaroos—Kangaroo and Garoo. But they were so busy learning the things that they had little time to play.

Next Hutee Boy went to visit the young giraffes. They were so interested in learning how to take care of their handsome coats that they did not wish to stop to play. They invited him to stay and watch them, but he did not find that much fun. So he went to see young Mrs. Alligator and her 60 babies. The babies were taking a lesson in fancy swimming. They wiggle-wagged their tails at

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

OLD, colonial house, nine rooms and two baths, center hall, four master's bedrooms, stairs, heat and electricity; also, artist studio, garage. Two houses and garage, two-car garage; cow, horse and chicken barns; three acres, all improvements, land, trees, flowers and shrubs and vegetable garden, property unexpectedly brought into the market, especially by appointment. W. T. MONTOSH, Pleasantville, N. Y. Telephone 503 and 150 Pleasantville.

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Newark, N. J. Waverly 3000

WANTED TO RENT Aug. 1st, or purchase, only 2 bedroom, small apartment, village; North Shore L. I., Somers, within 40 miles. New York City; desirable, fully furnished, equipped, excellent cuisine, well located, in park-like setting. Moderate rent. Box 404-R. Mass.

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house, all improvements, screened porch and glassed-in porch, double lot of land near garage, electric and electric, price \$6500. Wellesley 1018-R.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Columbia Heights

8-room house; redecorated, hardwood

floors, electric. Inquire HALDEBET, 25 Lafayette Ave.

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141 Winstone Road, 7 rooms, bath, rear

porch, rent \$110. Tel. Regent 8744.

BROOKLINE—Near Washington St., 8½

rooms, 1½ floor, large screened porch, fire

place; \$100. Tel. Hack Bay 4320, Extension 41.

THE ERICSON

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Opposite the Harvard Club

Attractive, Furnished Apartments

Tourists accommodated

WANTHURST—Large living alone, 2nd

fl., 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, modern

and comfortable, \$125. Tel. Wantwurth 208-209.

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N. Y. C.—Wanted, part house, with gar-

den, suitable play ground, and kindergarten.

Address Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Furnished, cool, two-room apt., kitchen and bath, July 20 to Sept. 1. One

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LAKE POOKAPOOG, MASS.—To let for season, unfurnished, two one-

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Address Lock Box 183, Piskdale.

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MY RESIDENCE at Quigley's, near St. John, N. H., furnished minus bedding and cutlery, water connected, and bath, abundance of ice; price for season, \$150.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Harmon St., near Nassau Ave.—Southern exposure, adjoining back; kitchenette optional; suitable 2; reasonable.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1621 Dean St., near Bed-Stuy—Attractive room, housekeeping, all conveniences; room on suite; all conveniences for gentlemen.

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N. Y. C.—Painting and paperhanging, all branches; elsewhere; clean workmanship, reasonable rates.

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HOMEKEEPER—Educated woman, keeping experience, desired position in home of husband, wife, son, daughter, etc.; Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged.

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WORKING housekeeper, refined woman with 11-year-old son, Box J-16. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Our trucks cover a radius of ten miles in each direction. Wet wash territory limited. We invite inspection and are grateful for patronage.

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The Home of Hardware Quality and Service
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Our One Great Sale of the Year
Ends Monday Night
Take advantage of it.

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A Gift for Every Occasion
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For vacation and hot weather comfort, try
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from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Hats and Gloves from
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Merrimack Square Theatre Building
Men's and Women's Apparel

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Breads, Rolls and Cookies

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Men, Women and Children
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Quality Furniture
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We carry a full stock of Heavy
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Have all the conveniences of the city
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In a letter addressed to the Progressive Political League, Inc., Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska declines to accept the proffered leadership of the Third Party movement in the United States. It appears that by general agreement among the so-called Independent or Progressive political groups it had been decided that the mantle of Senator La Follette should fall upon the shoulders of the Nebraskan, himself a Republican, but counted, rightly or wrongly, among the sympathizers who supported the plan to oppose the election of the regular Republican national and congressional tickets in November last. It is recalled that even in Senator Norris's own State his "regularity" was at one time seriously doubted and his right to succeed himself in the United States Senate questioned. Whatever the grounds upon which he was thus judged may have been, he seems now to have made his actual position absolutely clear. He disqualifies himself, unhesitatingly, as the leader of any Third Party movement.

Senator Norris expresses the conviction that the great need of the American people is less partisanship in politics, rather than more. As for himself, he says party ties rest lightly upon him. "My idea," he declares, "is that one of the greatest evils of government is that so many people tie themselves up to a party, when as a matter of fact it seems to me they ought to be independent of all parties." He concedes, as all reasonable persons must admit, that under existing conditions political parties, both in the Nation and in the several states, are necessary, but they are necessary, it may be, only as instrumentalities of government. He insists that there is nothing sacred or binding in one's party affiliations. Men and women should never hesitate to refuse support to party nominees "whenever they believe the men nominated, if elected, would not make good officials."

There is much more in the enunciation of this broad declaration of what might be termed a universality in politics than the mere refusal to accept the leadership of a decadent Third Party movement. There is a ringing declaration of political independence, which will reach an echoing chord in the hearts and consciences of millions of Americans. The time has passed when the impassioned pronouncements of rival party leaders can inflame and prejudice the thoughts of a people whose continued safety and progress depend upon their ability and willingness to govern themselves aright. No national election in recent years has been decided by, what could be regarded as a strict partisan vote. Presidents are chosen by those who, refusing to be bound by party traditions, vote for the candidates whom they believe to be best qualified and best fitted to serve the country as a whole.

It might be difficult to convince the willing servants of the party machines that the unmistakable tendency of the times is away from partisanship in politics, rather than toward a more hard and fast alliance among the followers of even victorious party banners. The advocates of party solidarity would probably point to the tremendous popular majority for the successful national ticket in the last election. They might proudly claim this as a convincing testimony of the righteousness of the cause for which their party stood, and for which it still stands. But they might profitably look back to the elections of 1912 and 1916. They would see in those events an exemplification of the potency of exactly the same progressive popular forces which carried the election in 1920 and again in 1924. If for a moment they presume that the strength latterly manifested is the strength of the Republican Party, any more than that in the two earlier elections it was the strength of the Democratic Party, they are calculating upon support that may be withdrawn as readily and as quickly as it was given.

No state of political consciousness could possibly so unfailingly assure the ascendancy and establishment of truly progressive ideals as this commendable determination on the part of the people of a democracy to accept only that which they regard as sound and helpful and to support the partisan claims' only of those who are pledged to such performances as insure the maintenance of those ideals which have been proved to rest upon a basis of right and justice. In the thought of the truly progressive people of the country there are no actual divisions of sentiment or purpose. The parceling out of the loaves and fishes which are the rewards of the intrepid followers of partisan camps concerns the rank and file in the larger and more representative army not at all. With them the question is not who shall serve. Their chief determination is to see to it that they are honestly and wisely served.

The International Association of Garment Manufacturers, representing one of the most important American industries, has undertaken, in co-operation with other business organizations, the creation of a public sentiment favorable to the enactment of state and national legislation designed to prevent the unfair competition of the products of prison labor with goods produced by private industry. In one form or another questions relating to the production and sale of articles made by prison inmates have been a subject of controversy for more than twenty years, but while some progress has been made in the direction of what is regarded as necessary regulation, there are still defects and abuses that call for remedial laws.

The federal Government has recognized the manifest unfairness of the competition of convict labor with free industry, by prohibiting absolutely the importation of all foreign prison products. While thus putting under the ban articles made in foreign countries by convicts, the Congress has failed to require that in

Less Partisanship, Not More

terstate commerce goods made in American prisons should be so labeled that their character may be known to the consuming public. It is urged, on behalf of the private industries with which prison products compete, that a great many persons would refuse to buy articles made by convicts, because of their desire that capital and labor engaged in free industries should not be undersold by prison-made goods, and that they should have an opportunity for selecting the kind of articles that they prefer. With this end in view, the bill introduced by Senator Fess of Ohio in the Sixty-Eighth Congress, providing that it shall be unlawful to sell or ship in interstate commerce articles made in any state or federal prison, unless such articles are conspicuously marked so as to show that they were made by convict labor, will be submitted to the Sixty-Ninth Congress, and it is believed that the pressure of public sentiment will be found so strong as to insure its enactment.

In the field of state legislation, the movement for protecting free labor against the competition of cheap prison goods is aimed to secure the enactment of laws providing that the "prison contract" system be eliminated, and that state governments use prison labor only to supply the needs of their various public institutions for such articles as can be best made by the convicts. A number of states have already provided for the utilization of prison labor in furnishing a part of their supplies, and wherever this experiment has been tried it has been found advantageous to both the state and the prisoners themselves, who are freed from the abuses that had grown up under the "contract" system.

Along with the manufacture of articles for state use only, there has been developed a practical program of vocational training for the prisoners, so that, when a convict is released, he will be able to find employment as a part of the working community. In view of the excellent results already obtained in such states as New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Massachusetts under this plan, it would seem that efforts to extend the plan to all other states should receive the support of all citizens desirous of solving the correctional problems of the prison population.

The departure of Dr. Clarence C. Little from the University of Maine, where he has been its president, to assume a similar position in the University of Michigan, is an event of peculiar interest and significance in the educational development of the United States. For Dr. Little, going from an older

commonwealth, where the experiment of state supported higher education is comparatively new and has many obstacles to overcome, to a newer state in which payment for a university by the people has been a familiar part of its whole history and growth, will focus attention on the problems of popular education, on discussion of the comparative merits of private and public support of colleges and on the proper functions of state universities.

Not only the talents and training of Dr. Little, but also the critical situations at both Orono and Ann Arbor make this a specially propitious time for the new arrangement of leadership to take effect. Dr. Little, through his graduation at Harvard, his experience as secretary to the corporation of that university, his position as assistant dean of Harvard College, his association with the Carnegie Institute of Experimental Evolution and his three years in the presidency of the University of Maine, has had a course of training peculiarly adapted to fit him for command in the dual task of university administration on a great scale and the advancement of learning with the aid of enormous facilities and resources.

At the University of Maine he has proved the power of his personal influence with students, faculty and friends of higher education throughout the State. He demonstrated his ability both as an executive in business management and as an educator with far-seeing vision. Public and political sentiment in Maine, however, apparently was not ready to back the university with financial support sufficient to enable it to go forward on the lines that had been mapped out for it. The generous tribute of the trustees and their regret at parting with him indicate the crisis that exists at Orono in these words: "During his three years' stay in Maine he has demonstrated his ability as an educator, has impressed his personality on the institution of which he has been in charge, has visualized its needs and set up a program of advancement which eventually must be accepted by the State and put into operation." Everyone interested in public education in the eastern states will watch sharply to see how Maine meets this challenge.

At Ann Arbor, Dr. Little will find himself in a far different atmosphere from that at Orono. He will begin his new work in a state whose public sentiment warmly supports its university financially and looks for a progressive educational policy. He will have to deal with legislators who, while they sometimes halt and hesitate, are in the main actively friendly to the university and who proved their loyalty to higher ideals in education during Dr. Burton's short incumbency of the presidency by enabling it to more than double its physical capacity and material equipment. He will meet a body of alumni great in numbers and brimming with practical loyalty to the institution. The foundations of the structure whose completion and future work he is to supervise have been laid deep and strong. His problem will be to bring to fruition the great undertaking so nobly planned and to guide its development toward larger, higher usefulness. That is the crisis at Ann Arbor.

Dr. Little goes to this task that will test all his powers with an equipment of youth, energy, ability and special training that make him peculiarly fitted to meet it. Friends of higher education everywhere will follow the results of his new leadership with keen interest and high expectancy of success.

Prison Labor Problems

deserving of the widest publicity are the findings of Prof. Reid Hunt, of the Medical School of Harvard University, regarding the noxious nature of the German methanol, or synthetic wood alcohol, which is now being imported in such great quantities into the United States. "It can confidently be predicted," he stated in a recently published report, "that the use of the synthetic methanol as a beverage or as an adulterant will be followed by the same disastrous effects to life and vision as have characterized such uses of wood alcohol." And to this plain statement he added this significant comment:

Those who are circulating the report that the synthetic methanol is not poisonous are not only stating an untruth but are assuming a grave responsibility, for death or blindness will inevitably be the fate of a number of those who may be misled by such statements and attempt to use synthetic methanol as a beverage.

That, after serving a full term as Governor of Alaska, Scott C. Bone should publicly reaffirm the faith that was in him when he assumed his office speaks well for his experiences in that great country. "I went to Juneau," he declared the other day at Seattle, "four years ago as an optimist, and after serving four years as Governor, I departed as an optimist." He added that such a country as is this northern territory, with such a fine citizenship, cannot be held back, nor much longer be compelled to mark time. And yet he did not hesitate to speak emphatically and clearly to the point regarding its problems, concerning which he declared that most of them are necessarily slow of solution because of long-range direction.

It is significant that Mr. Bone urged that his view of the administrative system has undergone no change or modification during his tenure of office. In other words, in his opinion, that system is not the most efficient, and is thus itself largely responsible for many of the country's problems. Intermittent and perfunctory attention, 4000 miles away, does not make for their solution, he explained. Hence, although he accorded full credit to the federal bureaus operating in Alaska, and stated that those especially that are given a free hand are doing splendid work, yet he felt that bureaucracy does not constitute a healthy form of government in any land. Radical administrative reforms are, therefore, needed, though it is not likely that they will come until there is a general reorganization of governmental affairs on an efficiency basis, as contemplated in the broad co-ordination measure now pending. Economy, declared Mr. Bone, if nothing else, calls for a change. And though similar statements have been made many times before, their force is not lost by this fact. Undue and unnecessary expenditures never make for efficiency of government.

In thus explaining what, in his view, constitutes the basis of Alaska's problems, Mr. Bone does not, of course, give expression to any particularly new ideas. He is in favor of the territorial system of government, because of its simplicity, and he explains that his experience has caused him to see that, in contrast with the complex federal system, it is markedly efficient and businesslike. But primarily those problems which hamper a country's growth must be met within the region itself. The present system may be unproductive to growth and development, whereas many of these problems would solve themselves with population; but as the people of territory come more and more to recognize their possibilities for development, the shackles apparently preventing it from manifesting its normal growth should gradually disappear of themselves. Meanwhile former Governor Bone's conclusions after four years as Alaska's chief executive are worthy of more than usual consideration, for the fact remains uncontradicted that Alaska is blessed with more than ordinarily bountiful resources, and should be given the greatest freedom for their cultivation and adequate development.

Editorial Notes

Some most illuminating statements were made at the annual general meeting of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene held recently in London, relative to the manner in which drugs exercise their alleged curative action. Dr. Warrington Yorke, an authority upon the subject of malaria and parasitic diseases, intimated, for instance, that quinine is not, as is commonly believed, a specific poison for the malarial parasites, but that, after absorption by the human organism, it "is in some way modified by the body cells and thereby changed into a substance which is lethal to them." Thus, he explained, to some extent a cure depends on the man himself, and any factor which reduces his power of self-help must reduce his hope of cure. And then he added:

What these factors are we can only speculate, but they may well be deficient nutrition, ill-health due to extraneous causes, exhaustion and strain, repeated infection, and lastly, and possibly not least, overdosing with quinine.

When it is recalled that big doses of quinine have in the past been by no means the exception, the significance of the last few words of Dr. Yorke's comment will be better appreciated.

In a recent article on "How Old Is Ice Cream?" various facts are recorded which make entertaining reading. For instance, we learn that Thomas D. Cutler, editor of the Ice Cream Trade Journal, is authority for the statement that ice cream originated in Italy before 1600. Also that, so far as advertisements show, Joseph Crowe of New York was the first to make ice cream in the United States, this individual having run an announcement in the Post Boy in 1786. And then we are informed that, if the ice cream consumed in the United States in one year were put into one cone, it would tower over the Washington Monument; that more than 700,000 cows supply the cream, and that most of the eggs used in the trade come from China. All of which is highly interesting. But are we to draw the conclusion from these latter facts that honest-to-goodness cream and eggs really enter into the composition of everything sold as ice cream? Alas, we wish we could believe it.

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That, after serving a full term as Governor

The Solving of Alaska's Problems

Shikata ga nai! I was a Barbarian, and my eyes were straight. I had changed my money at the International Bank. They would not let me be one of them, these Japanese.

Yokohama was inscrutable. We had steamed through the night into the Treaty Port. There were lights—the first shore lights since Honolulu. There were people ahead there, over the black bow of the ship; a new and alien race.

In the morning I had wakened. It was dim and gray. There were sampans all about, their great square sails hanging straight down. I had seen Fujii-San, reared upon cloud; a pure white bird winging off toward the peak of the gods. Day brightened, and the magic of dawn was vanished. We debarred.

Shikata ga nai! I was a Barbarian. Three hours later I had met Shisei-ken. I shall always look upon him as a kind of epitome of commercial Nippon.

He took us by storm: held on till we had stuffed received bills into our pockets. His victory was unqualified, and the way of it was this:

My companion and I, walking down one of the streets in Yokohama, heard him approaching in the distance, and guessed, though we were determined at first to combat, the sequel. Shisei-ken came on with six men, panting. "Hi there!" said "Oh, say!" At last the fellow was right up on our heels, and now his greeting had altered to "Please, master!" and "Good morning, gentle-people!" We felt a gentle plucking at our sleeves.

What in this extremity we turned round and faced was a slim, alert, trim Japanese of the usual stature, attired in a modest well-made kimono. Fire of conquest burned in his brown eyes. There was no mistaking the profound earnestness of this little merchant. We learned, more through deduction on our parts than an immediate verbal coherence on his, that he was the proprietor of a small shop near by—an emporium equipped with all the most lovely things imaginable, which he was able to offer at prices nobody had ever heard of because he hadn't to pay commission for displaying his goods in the Grand Hotel. His simple shop was its own town-crier, as it were. Shisei-ken had no gilt edges. We must come and see.

Entry introduced us to a tiny den with a low ceiling. A counter flanked the entrance. The place was stuffed, yet ordered, too.

Moving about were busy figures: these were all members of the family—five brothers, he told us. They ran the business together, thus conveniently minimizing overhead expenses. Shisei-ken was the elder. He was the chief, the head, the monitor and angel. With what an air he strode in, silently but effectively taking possession, as he would glinted from side to side! No one could doubt that Shisei-ken was master here.

Our captor looked lovingly about. He loved this shop of his; loved us, I dare say, also, at least just now, because we shared his vision. Shisei-ken for a moment appeared undecided; it was as though he really could not bring himself to evince seeming partiality by proffering one object to the exclusion of the rest. Still, things had to be shown, and specifically; for that purpose he had attached himself to us and to us to him. So he began. Shisei-ken did not talk much now. Talk had ceased to be the medium. However, I had not hitherto realized that eye and gesture, the whole bearing of a man, could be so eloquent. As he brought forth his silken treasures, his regard feasted. But, with breath-taking suddenness, a hitch occurred. He feared they were all too expensive. A sadness mingled with the former ecstasy. "Gentlemen no buy these—too much!" He sighed.

I was fingering a kimono exquisitely worked in a

The Tale of Shisei-ken

design of pink flowers. He watched me, shaking his shaven head. "Too much, that one. I show others."

But I liked the kimono with the pink flowers. What curious upside-down business method was this? I began to wonder if I should ever make any headway with Shisei-ken.

Still shaking his head, and assuming an apologetic tone—as though he was apprehensive that we might think we had been drawn hither under false pretenses—"Please, gentlemen," said Shisei-ken, "I have other. I show you. Afraid that one too much. You see, it is kimono of the pink flowers, and cost very much."

"But," I held out, experiencing augmented interest in the article, "how much? Just supposing I should buy it?"

"I can let that go no less fifty yen. But here," he quickly added, "other, gentlemen's piece buy sixteen yen! It is much gold on the sleeves."

Shisei-ken, Shisei-ken! Why will you bewilder me by so obstinately standing on your head? I asked him: "Don't you make a mistake when you warn a customer at the very start that your goods are beyond his purse? At home, a man likes to be thought well-to-do."

What was one to make of a selling philosophy like this?

"You are simply amazing, Shisei-ken." I assured him. "Your business methods are perfectly unintelligible. We look with an eye of desire upon the pink flowers, and you rush into a trance over that miserable one with gold which sells at sixteen yen."

"Yes?" he questioned. Most difficult to understand of all, we decided, was the impression Shisei-ken conveyed of being puzzled. There seemed a depth beneath it.

Abruptly and bafflingly and a trifle wistfully he rallied to my taunts: "Buy the one at fifty yen?"

I floundered, then, in a chasm neatly contrived. Buy it? Part with fifty yen on the spot, in such a shop as this, to which I had been lured for bargains? Faced with the reality, I balked. One could purchase, at such a price, kimono of the gilt-edged merchants who could afford commissions at the Grand Hotel. Shisei-ken had somehow fathomed all that in advance.

I ended by taking the kimono at sixteen yen. Afterward I thought it out. We talked it over, my companion and I, and decided that Shisei-ken was right. He had told his head, of course—that could not be denied. Yet he was right. Something had told him that I should end by buying the other kimono, and he had wanted both to spare me the humiliation of preferring an object I could not afford, and to forestall a precipitate exit.

On the other hand, he permitted me briefly to covet the pink flowers, and would have rejoiced, had the tide turned, to let me have them. Yes, all this was deep. Such interleaved double-checking was beyond me at the time. Now I think I understand; and, understanding, doff my hat to wise, earnest, subtle Shisei-ken.

Shisei-ken was so pleased with his morning's campaign that he escorted us all the way to the corner, enlivening the hour with a recounting of the events which had conspired to the making of the present establishment. He knew he was only a little merchant. But he did not mean to remain a little merchant all his life. Shoulder to shoulder with his brothers, he would forge ahead; he dreamed, he confessed, of one day opening a place in Tokyo (his eyes glistened bravely), near the Imperial Palace, where khomos with pink flowers need not be deprecated. Shisei-ken said he would, give him but time, show a thing or two to the haughty manager of the Grand Hotel in Yokohama, where his goods were now barred out because he couldn't pay the commission. The day would come when he would make ever so many haughty people know his business acumen! E. A. J.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, July 10
The question, "Is it possible to run grand opera in London?" has been answered in the affirmative here by Col. Eustace Blois, managing director of the London Opera Syndicate, which is completing its eighth week's season at the Covent Garden Theatre, where it has attracted highly appreciative audiences. Colonel Blois now makes the welcome announcement of his intention to embark on a similar season next year, and proposes to invite prospectuses to invite subscriptions this autumn accordingly. This season's experience, he says, shows that although there is "no possibility" of making an undertaking self-supporting nevertheless "the liability to provide a sufficient measure of public interest and support can be obtained." Colonel Blois felt that the syndicate had no ground for feeling disappointed with the financial results, which were quite good as they expected, especially in view of the fact that they understood the "season" at such short notice.